# ADDOCATE

"GLORIOUS THINGS ARE SPOKEN OF THEE, O CITY OF GOD."

## VOLUME XXXII.

## PORTLAND, MAINE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

The Zion's Advocate, A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY. Office, No. 82 Exchange Street.

J. W. COLCORD, WM. H. SHAILER, Editors.

All communications pertaining to the paper should be addressed "Zon's Advocate Office," Port-For Terms, &c., see last page,

#### WHAT SHALL I GIVE? "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Give prayers; the evening hath begun; Aye earlier than the rising sun. Remember those who feel the rod; Remember those who know not God. Als hand can boundless blessings give; hand can boundless blessings give; athe prayers; through them the soul shall live.

Give aims; the needy sink with pain;
The orphans mourn; the crushed complain.
Give freely; hoarded gold is cursed,
A prey to robbers and to rust.
Christ. through his poor, a claim doth make!
Give gladly, for our Savior's sake,

Give smiles, to cheer the little child, Howe'er by fortune's gifts unblessed. Give smiles to childhood's guileless breast.

Give words, kind words, to these who err; Remorse doth need a comforter. Though in temptation's wiles they fall, Condemn not—for we are sinners all. With the sweet charity of speech. Give words that heal, and words that teach.

Give thought, give energy to themes, That perish not like folly's dreams, Hark! from the islands of the sea, The missionary cries to thee; To aid him on a heathen soil, Give thought, give energy, give toil.

#### MERCIES.

-L. H. Sigourney.

-Independent

MERCIES.

Still, soft and white, upon she tasseld pine,
The wreathing snows their graceful garlands twine,
The generous tribute lieth lightly prest
Upon each pointed spire and tufted crest;
Falling unheeded from the sky above,
Upon its brightness falls the chilling rain—
Dissolves in silence all the treasured gain;
Into the bosom of the green old tree,
Unseen the snow flakes sink all silently,
And with soft touch its hidden pulses move.

So on our heads, oh Lord, thy mercies fall, Attend each sore distress, each sorrow small. Evil—unthankful—wh r soe'er we go, Thy love rests on us, lavish as the snow, Unheeded oft from the abundance given. Dark, heavy gusts of sorrow touch the soul, And silently the burdened blessings roll Into our hearts unseen, to nourish there—Perchance forgot—the Sacrament of Prayer!

## HOME CONVERSATION.

The importance of the conversation around our tables, and at the family fireside, can not well be overrated. It is in fact the index of cial life of those who take part in it. It is the symbol of the peace or the strife, the happiness or the sorrow, the purity or the wickedness, of But it not only expresses; it creates. To cast off the power of human words, we must flee beyond the reach of the human voice.

But let us single out from this wide field a single train of thought, the importance of right conversation in the presence of children, or addressed to them. The effect upon them of the words which they hear, is powerful for good, or for evil. Words mould character, and determine the life. The process may not be as visible as some others, still it is real, and often rapid. We may not see the fragments fly at every stroke, as does the sculptor, under whose hand the statue is growing. Yet every word uttered, and every tone of voice and the expression of face with which it is uttered, have their effect upon the susceptible natures of children. The words of a parent are almost omnipotent. To the child, the utterances of the father and the mother are the response of an oracle, all-wise, infallible. Every sentiment expressed by them, becomes a part of the mental furniture of the child, and lies imbedded in the depths of the young spirit.

Permit me to suggest three rules for home conversation: 1. Let it be correct in language.

I am not exalting trifles, when I remark that what is termed baby talk, at least, when addressed to children old enough to understand and imitate it, is detestable. The parents must remember that when the child can comprehend one word, its education is begun. The mother, especially, is called to officiate as professor of languages in the domestic university. But who in teaching a foreigner the English language, would say to him, that until he becomes farther advanced in his studies, he must call a horse a "horsey," and a dog a "bow-wow," and that ously as he learned them. You would thus, in

for the present he will address his maternal parent as his "mudder." This seems sufficiently ridiculous, but this is not all; it would be unjust to the learner. It would teach him pronunciations, which he must unlearn as laborifact, double his task. The folly and the injustice are the same when you teach a little child to speak a distorted, mangled, burlesque language, of which it becomes ashamed when older, and tries to unlearn it. I object to this clipped and barbarized English, because it involves a waste of time and of brain power and patience. I object to it even as a temporary expedient, because it has no value. Good English is as intelligible to a little child as the most painful distortions can be. And by encouraging children to retain their early errors, you hinder them in the acquisition of their native tongue. They ought, from their earliest years, to be taught to notice language closely; yet, by talking to them in their own imperfect words, you teach them to be careless. I am aware that the first broken utterances of the little one are very charming in the parental ear; but the charm ceases when the child is capable of doing better. So there is no loss, even of the po-

Moreover, it is a pleasure to a child to be taught to pronounce a word correctly. Correct, then, as rapidly as possible, the early errors of the child in the pronunciation and application of words, and as he becomes older, look to the construction of sentences, and by pointing out inaccuracies, teach all the principles of grammar without a book. Thus, with little labor on your part, and on theirs none, of which

etry of childhood, in speaking English to chil.

they are conscious, you will impart to your children a knowledge of words for which they will bless you all their lives. Accuracy in the use of language is one of the best criteria of genuine scholarship, and one of the best indications of accuracy of thought.

2. Let home conversation abound in intelli-

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas, and the most pleasant way of reception is by the voice and the ear, not the eye and the printed page. The one mode is natural; the other artificial. Who would not rather listen than read? We not unfrequently pass by, in the papers, a full report of a lecture, and then go and pay our money to hear the self-same words uttered. An audience will listen closely from the beginning to the end of an address, which not one in twenty of those present would read with the same attention. This is emphatically true of children. They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents, what they deem it drudgery to study in the books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of the educational advantages which they desire, they cannot fail to grow up intelligent, if they enjoy, in childhood and youth, the privilege of listening daily to the conversation of intelligent people. Let parents, then, talk much and talk well at home. A father who is habitually silent in his own house, may be, in many respects, a wise man; but he is not wise in his silence. We sometimes see parents, who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, uninteresting at home, among their children. If they have not mental activity, and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first provide for their own household .-Ireland exports beef and wheat, and lives on potatoes; and they fare as poorly who reserve their social charms for companies abroad, and keep their dullness for home consumption. It is better to instruct children and make them. happy at home, than it is to charm strangers, or amuse friends. A silent house is a dull place for young people, a place from which they will escape if they can. They will talk, or think of being "shut up" there; and the youth who does not love home, is in danger. Make home, then, a cheerful and pleasant spot. Light it up with cheerful, instructive conversation. Father, mother, talk your best at home.

3. Let home conversation teach correct mor-The morals of many a youth are undermined at home by parents, who literally "know not what they do," and are struck with wonder as well as sorrow when their children go ashaps the parent is censorious, and will hardly admit that any man can act from a good motive. He who teaches his children to doubt the existence of virtue and piety, ought not to wonder if they do not feel bound to be either virtu-

ous or pious. Perhaps, the mischief is done, by talking lightly of sinful deeds. Some nations, in speaking the name of Satan, always spit on the ground in token of detestation. In telling of a wrong act, parents ought always to give token of their abhorrence. In mentioning deeds of virtue, let the parent show always that such things are worthy of admiration, and that he honors those who perform them. Yet some are so unwise, not to say wicked, as to reverse this rule. They hear some good deed described, and straightway, without a particle of evidence, question the motives of the doer. They will tell of some shrewd piece of villainy or dishonesty, and praise the acuteness of the doer. They will tell of some youthful folly of their own, and instead of praying with the Psalmist that the sins of their youth may not be remembered against them, they laugh merrily over the recital. They will suddenly sober up, and say to their children, "but you must not do so;" but the laugh and not the words mechanically spoken, make the impression .-Rev. J. T. Crane, in S. S. Times.

## CHINESE LANGUAGE.

What is their language? This has neither conjugation nor declension, neither affixes nor termination, neither syllables nor alphabet, but s composed of symbols or characters numbering forty thousand. Many of these have in common the same sound, undistinguished by the ear, but each has a separate signification recognized by the eye. In some cases the same character has a variety of significations, and without a change of form may be used either as a noun or verb, adverb or adjective.

The original mode of recording facts was by means of the knotted cords. About twentyseven hundred years before Christ, Hawangte, an ancient sovereign, or one of his statesmen, has the credit of originating the Chinese written language. He is said to have derived his first idea of the invention by observing the various forms in nature and endeavoring to imitate them. In this way some six hundred symbols were formed, in which a resemblance may be traced between the appearance of the character and the thing signified. The second class seems to have been formed by a combination of characters, whose significancy had been settled and so combined as to convey an idea by the union—as for example, the sun and moon united was made to signify brightness; the sun above the horizon used for morning; the mind, with lost placed over it, signifies to forget; man and word side by side, signify sincere; three ears and a mouth united, signify to slander; three ears and a heart united, signify timid: a woman placed under a cover, expresses tranquility. The reason for many of the combinations is to us less apparent though it is presumed that in the author's mind they were not arbitrary. The whole forty thousand characters and more are arranged in two hundred and fourteen classes, each class marshaled under one root or radical, which forms a component part of each character in its class. This facilitates the labor of finding any given character in the dictionary, as we look for its significa-

The symbols are also arranged in family groups, which lessen the tax upon the memory of the student; still he has to learn the sound and signification of these forty thousand emblems of thought, as much as a man has to learn the names and characters of forty thou-

sand men to whom he was before a stranger. And as an old friend is sometimes passed unrecognized, when seen in a new position, so one of these old characters you have known for years, when unexpectedly met in some new place; his face may seem familiar, but you fail to call to memory his name or his occupation,

and former history. This is an unwieldy instrument for the transprenticeship to learn how to use it, but on the otherside of the equation it offers a canceling consideration, in the fact that it is intelligible to so large a portion of the human race. The Bible translated, or Christian books printed in this language, may be read by the millions of China, the people of Cochin China, as well as by the Coreans, Lewchuans, Japanese, and multitudes in the surrounding countries of Siam, Borneo, the Straits of Malacca, not to speak of those who have emigrated to Burmah, India and California. No one language was ever understood by so many men; no language is so purely its own, and so unlike every other; no living language can claim high antiquity and hoary-handed veneration. It is the oldest language now spoken, and, excepting the Hebrew, it is, perhaps, the most ancient written language ever used by man. The Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic and Sanscrit, are found only in books, while spoken by Demosthenes and Cicero, differ widenow .- Dean's Chinese Mission.

## GALES OF IMPULSE.

The evening lecture of the pastor was upon the importance of acting from principle in all things. He showed that in no other way can we attain to a real conformity to the law of God. He showed that the external act is nothing apart from the motive which prompts it. A man may come to church because it will increase his reputation. He does his duty in coming to church only when he comes in obedience to the will of God. Hence, there may be an apparent conformity to God's law, when there is no real conformity. The pastor also pointed out the distinction between acting from mpulse, and acting from principle.

Mr. Wade and his neighbor Mr. Powell, were accustomed to walk home together from meeting, and as their dwellings were adjacent, they frequently spent the remainder of the evening together. Their conversation on such occasions, generally took its direction from the lecture which they had just heard; at least it was so on the occasion respecting which I am writing. "A good lecture," said Mr. Wade, when they were comfortably seated by his par-

His evening lectures are about as well digested "If anything, they are more interesting,"

"Our minister does not talk at random to us.

"A speaker can be more familiar in a small room than he can be in a church. It is owing to that chiefly, that the evening lectures are regarded by many as more interesting than the

"Don't you think he said a little too much against acting from impulse instead of principle? Is not some impulse necessary?'

"Yes, but it should be impulse in aid o principle, and not instead of principle. There was nothing in the lecture which indicated any disapprobation of impulses leading one to act in accordance with principle. The greater the impulse in that direction, the better, provided it be not fitful and shortlived. His preaching is adapted to awaken impulses of that charac-

"That is true, and it seems to me that we need them just as much as the ship at sea needs the gale to speed her on her way."

" No doubt: and they are to be sought for God sends them by his providence and by his Spirit. He sends gales of impulse to waft us on our way; but we must see to it that principle is at the helm. He does this when he sends a revival. Christians ought to make great progress in the divine life in times of revival They should not only be active in doing good to the souls of men by promoting their conversion, but they should move on swiftly towards the perfection of character which complete conformity to Christ's image will constitute."

" Are not these gales, as we may call them, sometimes sent to individual Christians when there is no general revival? You remember the case of young S-; he had been a professor of religion for several years. There was nothing remarkable about him; no one saw anything in him inconsistent with his profession; but last summer, we saw a great change in him. His prayers, which were always appropriate, now became fervent, and the whole tone and spirit of the man changed for the better. He has been a growing Christian ever since. He must have received a divine im-

"No doubt, but we know not how earnestly he may have sought it by prayer and fasting We are to seek for these divine impulses, and not idly to wait till they come .- S. S. Times.

AMUSING MISTAKES .- The wife of an English missionary in China thus describes some of the mistakes made in the Chinese language by

"You will be glad to hear I have read St. John's Gospel in Chinese. It is very interesting in their translation, but it is a strange tongue; their tones make it so difficult. In that verse, 'Feed my sheep'-Song, as it sounds is the word for 'feed,' and exactly the same word stands for sheep, -only one is in the fifth tone, and the other is either the second or the first tone; and though hearing this in England you might fancy it was of little importance, vet if you give a word its wrong tone, they have

not the most distant idea of what you mean. We all make most absurd mistakes sometimes. Mr. G- - was telling us the other day, he was out in his garden, and wanted a knife. He told his boy to fetch one, as he thought, using the word To. Well, to his unqualified annoyance, he observed the lad approach him with a great table on his head, and

he then remembered that they had the same name, only 'knife' is in the first tone, and table in the eighth. The other day, our dinner (soup and rice) caused us a smile. I gave orders for the soup to be put in a large tureen for the purpose; but, when we sat down the little dish has been used for it, and afterwards in came a wee rice pudding in the large soup tureen. I then remembered the words for 'rice' mission of thought, and it requires a long ap- and 'tureen' were very similar. Of course we are only amused at this kind of blundering but in real missionary work it is of more serious consequence. Ever ready as the Chinese are to ridicule our religion, it is of the utmost importance that, by an error in language, they should not have the opportunity."-Ch. Miss.

#### HOW TO INCREASE CHRISTIAN FAITH.

All the rivers of the land are suppled by water from the ocean. The pearly light of spring, the intenser glow of summer, and the purple hues of autumn all flow from the one source. So in the kingdom of grace, God is not only the Author, but also the Finisher of our faith. It, therefore, grows in depth, intelligence, and fervor only as we keep our eyes fixed on God, as we walk with Him like Enoch, wrestle with Him like Jacob, converse with Him like Moses, the classic languages of Greece and Rome, as rejoice with Him like Daniel, and, like Paul and all the goodly household of faith, keep in ly from the languages spoken in those countries view the end of our calling, and the rewards of our great immortality. The gift of His Son to us includes all other gifts, and there can be none which we need more, nor for which we have larger warrant to ask, than for the increase

Again, faith grows by meditation. " As I

mused, the fire burned," says the Psalmist.

Reflection imparts form and substance to principle, expands the channels of thought, and deepens all the currents of affection. Amid the endless clatter of business, and the hoarse notes of an iron-throated age, we are in danger of beeoming passive atoms on the whirlwind of secular projects and enterprises. But as the babble of a shallow brook is of less significance than the calm, silent flow of the deep river, so the fussiest and noisiest men are of but little account compared with those who in deep silence nurse the rugged thought and fondle the infant forms of mighty purposes. The waters of a mill-race seem ecstatic with the furor of agitation, and to the outward eye afford most signs of life; nevertheless, they are but the waste surplusage of the gathered stream above, whose steady weight compels the revolutions of the ponderous wheel. And thus, in the higher and nobler sphere in which the moral forces of man are competent to act, as reflection gathers and combine iritual and ntellectual forces with us, and grides them upon a given noint we may to achieve somewhat; but, if our souls ruy away thoughtless words, and leap out in lawless impulses, we may seem to be as busy and as progressive as the mill-race, but we are just as shallow and as worthless, too. We may make the noise, while others, of deeper and steadier thoughts, do the work. Reflection is to the sonl what the hammer of the forge is to the iron thereon. It compacts its parts, and formsit for use; and, therefore, if we at times wrestle in prayer like Jocob, so, too, like Isaac, we must accustom ourselves to meditate in the stillness of personal communion with God. Thus, the power of the Most High will overshadow us, and strength will come into the hitherto languid veins and flaccid muscles of our spiritual frames. Fitful impulses never indicated a real increase of faith: but deep, unconquerable purposes, the concentration of the whole man upon the great aim of our Christian

lite, result from fervent prayer and devout medthey must beget action. Faith, without works, is dead; and works, without faith, are valueless. Real faith is very much like steam: it will move the machinery or it will explode and tear it to pieces. It is like healthy marrow to the bones; it compels them to act through the inherent force of its vitality. There is no need of argument, entreaty, or persuasion, to induce Christians to awake and work for God and human weal, when they have faith, even as a grain of mustard-seed. The simple reason why so many are sluggish and cold, reluctant to work, and backward in every Christian duty, is just because they do not believe what they profess to believe. Their religion is a notion, not a fire of life within the soul. They take up only so much of the Cross of Christ as they can conveniently carry without diminishing their love of ease, or their selfish pursuits. The whole Cross they hate with all the natural enmity of the human heart, and for the reason that their faith does not embrace the height and depth of that love whose crimson blood flowed for the redemption-work. Whenever we find an inclination, on our part, to throw our duty upon others, or to excuse our negligence by the negligence of others, or whenever we dare plead our worldly interests and enragements as a reason for refusing to aid in the furtherance of the gospel, then we may rest assured our hold of Christ is growing weak, and we are relapsing into the dreary and comfortless path of the backslider; for as we abound in faith, we shall abound in labors. The one will quicken the other. They will stand to each other as, reciprocally, cause and effect. The more we do in faith, the more we shall want to do. Our meat and drink will be to do the will of our Father in heaven -Chr. Intelligencer.

" CHRISTIAN EXAMPLE."-There is so much in example. It possesses a two fold pow-

1st. It proves our religion. It shows the reality of it. It worketh silently, yet surely and powerfully. Wherever our lot is cast, whether among friends or foes, at home or abroad, it speaketh louder than words, and those who have so much talk-religion, and so little exam ple-religion, generally do more harm to the cause than good. True religion makes example, and example is the epistle known and read

2d. The power of winning souls to Christ.

What encouragement is this !- None can say, I have not the time or opportunity to do good. This all may have. The very idea of a holy life carries with it this power. The holier we are, the more powerful are we as soldiers of Christ. Every act of our lives, our walks and conversations, stand in the way of the ungodly. We become a terror to evil-doers. We show the pleasures of religion,-the blessedness of being a child of God, and sinners feel it and fall in soon with it, and it lives after death, like Abel,-"Being dead yet speaketh,"-and exerts a mighty influence."-Secretary.

#### NONE OF THAT OCCUPATION. Dr. Sprague, in his Annals of the Baptist Pulpit, has the following annecdote of Rev. David Jones, who died in 1820:

"On one occasion, when returning from the Army at the North, during the late war, he stopped in New York city, and was invited to preach in the First Baptist Church. When he rose to commence his sermon, he looked up at the ceiling, and round the house, making a general and careful survey of the building. He then cast a keen, scrutinizing glance over the congregation. The whole of this careful survey occupied a very short time, which to the expectant assembly, appeared twice the length it really was. Of course every eye was fixed on the tall, venerable form in the pulpit, and all were wondering what would come next.

'It seems to me,'-at length he said, as if satisfied with his survey, 'that you have a very nice house here-very neat and very comfortable, and quite a large and respectable congregation.' At this unexpected exordium the attention became more profound. 'Things appear very different from what they did when I first came to New York city. I landed here in the morning, and thought I would try if I could find any Baptists. I wandered up and down, looking at the place and at the people, and wondering who of all the people I met might be Baptists. At length I saw an old man with a red cap on his head, sitting on a porch of a respectable looking house. Ah! thought I, now this is one of the old residents, who knows all about the city, and about every body in it-this is the man to inquire of. I approached him, and said, 'Good afternoon sir,-can you tell me where any Baptists live in this city ??

Here the preacher, in imitation of the action of the deaf old Gothamite, put his hand to his ear, and bent his head in the attitude of a listener. Then raising his voice, as if shouting into the ear of the deaf man, he said, 'Can you tell me, sir, where I can find any Baptists

Baptists, Baptists,' said the old man, musing, as if ransacking all the corners of his memory- Baptists! I really don't know as I ever heard of any body of that occupation in these

The attention of the congregation was now wide awake. There were of course many smiling faces, as he thus sketched his first attempt to find Baptists in the city of New York. But soon he turned to his subject, and in a few minutes, tears were seen in the eyes of half the congregation, and no doubt many good impressions were made by his discourse.

#### "NOT BY MIGHT NOR BY POWER." "There seems to be times when God's peo-

ple practically forget that the great cause in which they are engaged is to go forward, 'not by might, nor by power,' but by the powerful and energetic presence of the Spirit, overcoming obstacles which no human strength can remove, and breaking up an obduracy which no human eloquence can move and soften. It is only when this truth fastens itself with power upon the hearts of Christians, and they are made to feel deeply their own weakness and helplessness without Divine aid, that the way seems to be prepared for the special presence of the Comforter in the bosom of the churches. Then life seems to arise on the ruins of death. The breath of God blows upon the dry bones. and they move and live. What before seemed impossible becomes as a common reality under the agency of the all-powerful, all-convincing Spirit. A deep solemnity spreads over the Sabbath congregation, and diffuses itself far and wide through the scattered dwellings of the community. The voice of prayer is heard in many a lonely chamber, and the anxious inquiry is heard from lips altogether unused to such language. Christians, do you desire again to witness scenes like these? Have you a secret longing for this special and life-giving presence of the Spirit? Is it not time, then, to seek the Lord, till he come and rain a rain of righteousness upon you,"

#### COALS OF FIRE ON THE HEAD. The following anecdote relates to an exercise of Christian forgiveness by a German Seventh

Day Baptist of Philadelphia, a people noted in their early history for many Christian virtues. I heard from the lips of Joseph Konigmacher, Esq., a revolutionary incident which may well be told with pride by the descendants of this peculiar people, as illustrative of the sincerity of their fathers in the religious doctrine they professed. At the death of Beissel, (Father Peaceful,) which occurred, as I learned from the ancient slab which marks his tomb, on the 6th of July, 1768, Peter Miller, a man of great learning, and highly respected by the first men of the Revolution, became his successor. A certain Tory by the name of Michael Whitman -who owned several tracts of land near Enphrata, and who had alike distinguished himself for very base conduct toward the society of which Miller was now head, and treason to his country-being brought to trial for the latter offense, was found guilty, and condemned by the proper authorities to suffer the prescribed penalties, which were death and the confiscation

The confiscation deed for the four properties owned by the Tory Whitman, given under date of March 15, 1780, over the signature of Joseph Reed, then President of the Supreme Executive Council, at Philadelphia, as the writer has seen, is still in an admirably preserved condition. Whitman was sentenced to be hung. No sooner had this been announced than Peter

Miller, with motives which they who know experimentally what it is to love their enemies are alone qualified to appreciate, set out on foot to visit Gen. Washington at Philadelphia, for the purpose of interceding for Whitman's life. He had an interview with the General, and stated his petition, but in answer to it was told, with characteristic decision of purpose, that much as | put it into the hearts of the people of that re-Washington esteemed his friendship, the prayer of Miller in behalf of his unfortunate friend Whitman could not be granted:

"My friend!" exclaimed Miller; "on the contrary, I have not a worse enemy living than this same Whitman."

"What!" rejoined Washington, "you have walked sixty miles to save the life of your enemy! That, in my judgment, places the matter in a different light; I will great you his par-

The pardon was made out and placed in the hands of the disinterested petitioner, who, without losing a moment's time, proceeded on foot to old Chester, fitteen miles distant, where the execution was to take place in the afternoon of that day. Miller arrived at the spot just as Whitman was being conducted to the scaffold, who, seeing the man with his long friar robe and tall staff in the crowd which had assembled to witness his death, remarked to a bystander.

"There's old Peter Miller; he has walked all the way from Euphrata to have his revenge gratified to-day by seeing me hung."

These words had scarcely been spoken when he was made acquainted with the very different nature of Miller's visit. The criminal's life was spared, and the pleasure of that moment doubtless repaid the good man for the labor of his journey. He must have been past seventy at the time, as he deceased September 25th, 1796, at nearly 87 years of age, and the event which I have here related occurred in 1780.—Phila.

#### THINK FOR ONE HOUR.

During a season of religious interest among my people in C-, there was a class of young persons who remained careless and unconcerned about their souls' salvation. At a prayer-meeting, where many of them were present, they were exhorted to consider their ways and be wise. When about to leave the house of prayer, which was as solemn as the house of death, those young persons were kindly asked to go home and think for one hour of their souls' salvation. One thoughtless and profane young man resolved that he would regard the request, and consider the subject for one hour before retiring for the night. After the man who does not "live by " the gospel, be reflecting for an hour on his lost and guilty con dition, and on God's mercy to him, his heart relented, and he began to prav earnestly for the pardon of his sins. Nor did he stop thinking and praying when his hour had closed, but he continued even unto break of day to think of

found joy and peace in believing in Jesus. To my great surprise, on the next day, the young man, who had been so careless, thoughtless, and reckless, came to my study to tell what the Lord had done for his soul. At first I thought it was too good news to be true, for it seemed, if true, like a resurrection from the dead; but on conversing with him concerning his spiritual state, I found him a changed man. He said to me, "I went home from the meeting last night, and thought, as you requested, for one hour about seeking the salvation of my soul. and I did not sleep till I gave my heart to the Savior, and became a new creature in Christ Jesus." The news of his conversion spread like wildfire through the village and town, and some of his thoughtless and wicked companions were influenced by his example to seek the

This led me to ask, why is it that so many of our youth and so many of our young men neglect their souls' salvation, and live in impeni tence in this Christian land? From the testimony of this young man that was converted to God, I am led to believe it is because they do not think upon their ways. The impenitent youth do not think for one hour of their depraved and guilty condition, and of what Jesus Christ has done to save them from the awful consequences of their sins. The sin of inconsideration is the great and crying sin of the majority of the youth of our land. In view of it I cannot help exclaiminn, "Oh that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end!" Oh that they would think for one hour !- Independent.

## THE PULPIT AND THE BEACH-TREE.

Nearly a score of years ago, a pioneer sought a home in one of the western states. He selected a "quarter section" in a dense wilderness, and soon entered upon the arduous work of clearng a farm. He was a man of athletic constitution, and well adapted to cope with the trials on the frontier. He was then in the prime of life, and in those days "a man was famous according as he had lifted up axes upon the thick trees" This man soon ranked among the leading characters in that region. He could bear up with fortitude under all trials and privations, except those of a religious kind. Before his removal to the West, he had enjoyed the privileges of a large and well-regulated church, in which he had for years been a prominent member. To be thus suddenly de-

prived of those blessed means of grace caused him many painful feelings, and at times almost incapacitated him for ordinary duties. This subject pressed so heavily upon his mind, that he often sought relief in laying his wants be fore God in prayer. One day he enjoyed near access to the throne while on his knees in a secluded part of the forest. He prayed earnest ly that God would make that wilderness and solitary place glad with the sound of the gospel. He asked for the church privileges to which he had been accustomed, and he felt assured that God would grant them. So much was he engaged in pleading for this blessing, that he forgot his work. His family looked for his return to dinner, but he came not. They were alarmed. They made search, and found him on his knees.

To this man of God there was something

## NUMBER 49.

pleasant in the memory of that approach to the mercy-seat. He loved the spot on which he had knelt. He determined to mark it. It was by the side of a beech-tree. He blazed it, so that in after years it might remind him of the incident that I have related.

Thal prayer was speedily answered. God gion to build Him a sanctuary in the desert. They have now the stated means of grace. That pioneer is one of the officers of the church. The membership is near eighty. The cause of religion seems to be flourishing among them.

Not long since, it was my privilege to preach in their house of worship. It was filled with an intelligent congregation.

At the close of the services, the old man gave me a history of his praying under the beechtree, and with tears in his eyes closed by saying, "That tree stood only about five feet from the very spot where you stood while preaching for us to-night."-Amer. Mess.

#### "IF I BELIEVED AS YOU DO. I WOULD NOT DARE LIVE AS YOU DO."

John R. and his young friend the Doctor were discussing the claims of the Christian religion. Both were strangers to its power, yet each professed for it a firm faith and hearty admiratien. Joseph a younger brother of John, and an avowed infidel, was listening impatiently to a conversation in which the friends seemed disposed to allow him no share; till at last, provoked by repeated rebuffs, he sprang to his feet exclaiming, "Now young men you shall hear me. I tell you what it is, If I believed as you do, I would not dare to live as you do?"

The "if" was peculiarly emphatic. Joseph intended that it should be so. He knew, if Christianity be true, that his young friends were in imminent danger. Before them were the awful retributions of an eternity for which they were making no preparations. Could they be in earnest then, when they affirmed their belief in truths of such immeasurable importance, to which in their lives they showed not the slightest regard?" "No," says the caviller, "if you did believe your life would be widely different from what it is at present; therefore you do not believe."

To all practical purposes this conclusion was correct. The young friends were unbelievers, just as truly as was their infidel associate. The doctrines they gloried in defending, may indeed have been perceived by the intellect, but they had no lodgment in their hearts, "believe" is a strong word. It means "live by." Now he ever so sound in theory, is practically an unbeliever. "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness."

How beautiful and how powerful too is the example of a genuine believer! Euduring with his eye "upon Him who is invisible," he his life of transpression, and provide the first of the f the air of Paradise. The peace of God that passeth knowledge dwells constantly in his heart and is exhibited in all his acts and words. Plant a church ever so small, in a community ever so wicked, and if each member is such a believer, how constantly does the little leaven pervade the entire mass. Such a church must, and will succeed. Its members exert an influence that all their adversaries will not be able to gainsay nor resist.

> What is true of churches is eminently true of pastors. A minister of the humblest abilities may, and often does, accomplish wonders. And how? Simply by imbuing his own soul with heavenly truth. Whitfield, Wesley and the modern Spurgeon are examples to this point. Neither of these men possessed unusual abilities. Their almost miraculous success is due mostly to their lively perception of, and constant dwelling upon, things unseen and eternal. They lived and breathed in the atmosphere of Heaven. Hence their public ministrations were marked with an earnestness and solemnity which the momentous truths they taught always must produce in the soul of the true believer. But while the influence of a genuine faith is

> so blessed in its result, that of a sham religion -one of form without substance, is just as preeminently deplorable. The truths of Christianity are transcendantly important. An eternity of weal or woe hangs on the brief period of time. A preparation for this unknown and dread future is surely of sufficient importance to arouse and keep in exercise every faculty of our nature. The man who, professing to realise these truths, lives as though he heeded them not, calls out on the one hand the sneers of fiends, and on the other the reprobation of angels. From either side comes the sarcastic rebuke or tender remonstrance, "If I believed as you do, I would not dare live as you do."-Chr.

> STIMULANTS TO MENTAL LABOR.—Competence of fortune, and a mind at ease, have in thousands of instances given the death blow to literary ambition and success. Except in extraordinary cases, if a person feels himself happy in the enjoyments and elegancies of private life, or in the excitation of affairs, he will take small pains to acquire happiness from other sources, especially when it has to be purchased at no less costly a sacrifice than labor of the brain, employed in the walks of solitary contemplation. Swift acknowledged that his efforts at intellectual eminence from boyhood, were but to supply the want of wealth and a title, or to secure such distinction as is ususually awarded to the possession of a coach and six. The world, it is probable, would never have been enriched with "Paradise Lost" or "Regained," if the author had not been despoiled of his offices and comforts by the Restoration; nor Defoe have produced his "Robinson Crusoe," and other works of permanent attraction, had he not encountered a similar fate. Even when a prosperous career has not impaired activity of intellect, adversity has commonly rendered it more prolific in lettered results Lord Bacon wrote a considerabte part of his works during the few years that followed his exclusion from public employments; and Machiavel composed his celebrated political treatises, "The Prince" and the "Discourses on Livy,

# The Zion's Advocate.

Portland, December 9, 1859.

BRO, HEZEKIAH DODGE,

#### THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

In pursuance of the sentence of the court of Virginia, Capt. John Brown was executed at Charlestown, Va., Dec. 2d; and with his death comparative quiet was restored to that immediate vicinity. The most absurd reports of intended rescue parties from the Free States, kept the people in that section of Virginia, in a state of constant alarm, and measures of protection were adopted, worthy of Austrian or French rule, to secure themselves from the aggressions of an imaginary foe. The attempt to implicate the North in this attack upon the institutions of Virginia, that has been so industriously made by unprincipled journals, is as unjust as it is unprincipled. However deeply the people of the Free States sympathize with the slave, they almost without exception, condemn all unconstitutional attacks upon the Institution of Slavery in the Southern States. Hence the insane enterprise of John Brown is almost universally condemned in the North

But it is equally true that strongly as they condemn the insane acts of a misguided man, there is in the Free States a deep sympathy with the spirit of liberty to which John Brown has become a martyr. Insignificant as he personally may have been, -insane as he evidently was upon this one subject,-yet there was in the man, even his enemies being judges, such a deep, conscientious, self-sacrificing devotion to a glorious idea-the universal extension of human freedom, that the folly and wrong of a course for which he has atoned by his death, will be forgotten by his countrymen; and he will be remembered as a martyr to those noble principles, to the defence and vindication of which in Revolutionary times, Virginia's honored sons freely gave their fortunes and their lives.

But the event is significant in other respects. It reveals the perilous exposure of a slave-holding community to the misguided attacks of any insane enthusiasts, and the comparative helplessness of slave-holders, should their slaves ever be incited to insurrection by any external or internal commotions. Insane terror and helpless inaction characterized the people of that portion of Virginia where this inroad occurred, though the occasion was most insignifi-

cant and the force contemptible. But it must ever be thus,-and if Virginia has failed to realize it, it is not because her wisest Statesmen have not recorded it in her history and engraved it upon her seal. Where an enslaved race is bound in the oppressors' chain, there will come the volcanic outburst,the fearful struggle of men blindly, perhaps, but desperately striking at those who stand between them and their inherent rights. Man may prevent this struggle only by yielding the rights that God has given as man's inalienable inheritance; and the people who may venture to trifle with this Divinely implanted principle, will inevitably, sooner or later, find themselves in conflict with a power that will erush them the slavery question, except by the removal of slavery itself from our country. Man may do it peaceably if he choose, but if he do not thus choose—the inflexible law of Divine Providence will move on, till freedom is secured to the oppressed, though it may be in the destruction of the oppressor. Never was deeper truth uttered, than that which speaks of the "irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery," and it is the glory of our race that it is irrepressible. May our Southern brethren have wisdom from above to enable them wisely and calmly to dispose of a question that can never be settled save in accordance with the teachings of Divine Law.

## "TWO SELVES."

A few days ago we received a letter pertaining to business, written by an esteemed friend and brother who is pastor of a large Church. Having finished the business items, he adds,

"It would afford me much pleasure to see you and have one of the social seasons of Auld lang syne. This would be a dreary world without true Christiau friendship to such natures as yours and mine. O it is sweet to feel on a blue Monday like this that there are hearts to sympathise with us; but sweeter still to look up to that circle of holy hearts in the home of the just made perfect. I find in me to-day two selves, making me selfish enough. One would stay here with earthly friends; the other would depart to my elder brother :- to the loved ones at home. You and I have dear friends in that home of tearless joy, where earth's parted friends shall meet."

There is something peculiarly touching and beautiful in the sentiment of lines thus written in haste, as a mere appendix to a business letter. Many a heart can respond to that sentiment. The two selves as here described are often found, especially among those who have dear ones in heaven. They would stay yet longer with the loved here, and yet they are almost impa tient to go to the loved there, and participate in their "tearless joy." Earthly friendships are sweet, but the heavenly friendships are sweeter. And it is pleasant to have the assurance that when we shall have done with the former we shall go to experience the full fruition of the latter. Reader! have you such an assurance? If so, then look up with joy.

## "Yet a season and we know Happy entrance will be given; All our sorrews left below And earth exchanged for heaven."

HEATHENISM IN LONDON.—Great cities are great evils in a moral point of view; and unless special efforts are made for their religious welfare, they become the centers of corruption to which the streams of moral evil naturally flow from the surrounding country; and from which in turn, go out those influences that corrupt the people. We find in an exchange the following paragraph, concerning the religious destitution

of the great English Capital: In a speech of Mr. S. Morley, on British Missions, before the recent meeting of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, he alluded to the neglect of public worship in the city of London, as follows:—" Of all the places in the land, London was the most heathenish. There were some 900,000 persons living in London who never entered a place of worship. It was perfectly fearful; and if such a years. If the passage did not perceptibly im- their unblemished character.

under circumstances of the like description | state of things was reported of an island in the South Seas, we should speedily send missiona-ries to preach the gospel to them. And it was a fact that in Raratonga there were only 10 per cent. of the population absent from divine worship on the Sabbath. In London, 40 per cent. were present, and in Raratonga 90 per cent. were present. As Congregationalists, they were not acting the part they ought to act in this matter. Of all the seats provided for public worship in England, the Congregationalists had only provided six per cent. of the total amount. And, what was worse, on the census Sunday only one-third of these sittings were filled. This was suggestive of a state of things in the highest degree affecting."

## MISSIONARY CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 7, 1859. MESSRS. EDITORS :- It is somewhat difficult midst these new associations, and the cares inident to setting out on a long voyage, to comose one's self sufficiently to furnish readable natter. However, as I feel under obligation to keep your readers and my friends of the Adpocate quite particularly advised of our jourreyings, I will attempt to write them a few sen-

ences this morning. The two letters which I have already sent you since leaving New York, provided they have reached their destination, will report us as far as to Acapu'co, on the coast of Mexico-Our steamer anchored off this port, in its beautiful and secure little harbor, on the 21st Oct., for the space of nine hours. A terribly severe headache detained me closely in my berth, or otherwise I should have gone ashore on a native's boat, and viewed carefully the town.-Looking upon it from my window, I was surprised at its humble appearance. There was the same look of ruin, the same strange, hectic flush upon the houses, as at Panama. There was also a similar interspersing of palm trees, lifting as it were on bare poles their rich starshaped verdure. Here are 3000 inhabitants, living chiefly in indolence, partly on account of the spontaneous fruitage of the adjacent region. A dozen people from the States reside here. There is in the place a native school for boys, numbering 150, which a friend of mine took great pleasure in visiting. A swarm of natives surrounded the steamer, vending their fruit and trinkets, and charging a "bit," (ten or twelve cents) for almost everything they sold. By the way this term "bit" is the current one in all California, and nothing is sold for less. Such and such an article is two, four, six or eight "bits."

To sail up along the coast to San Francisco is pleasant; for although we sometimes went out of sight of land for three hundred miles together, we yet much of the time were seeing nteresting points, capes and islands. We saw Cape St. Lucas plainly in the distance. The Island of Margarita lifted its long, rough, entirely bald, form close by us. So other principal lands, marked on our common maps. It was a peculiarity of all the lands we saw along the entire coast of lower California, not included in the State, that they presented to the eye not an inch of verdure. They were usually high, and looked much like water-drained, clayey, banks of some of our rivers in Maine, but are composed of a very much harder material.

As the coast of the golden State itself came into view, the tops of the famous Californian trees were discoverable. The stories they tell of those redwood trees, seemed at first to me altogether apocryphal. To hear of trees without a limb for 250 feet, with a thickness of bark amounting to 1 foot, to hear of a tree, on whose stump a troup of singers gave a concert o an audience 50, all upon the stump, or of one's credulity; but such things I find amply confirmed as I come into the country. Indeed most vegetation is on this gigantic scale. Apples weighing 4 pounds, beets 4 1-2 feet long n good proportion, one squash vine bearing a thousand pounds of its fruit, an acacia tree sending out a one year's shoot measuring 9 1-2 inches in circumference and 12 feet in length, a common stalk of corn bearing its ear as high as a tall man reaches a cane, are realities in California. Fruit of all kinds is very plenteous. Grapes are abundant and delicious, and California promises to be the vineyard of America. The mineral treasures of the State were formerly thought to be its only wealth, but modern experiment developes the fact that no land is capable of producing a greater variety, or abundance of those things which gratify the physical taste. Still it is not a country to which I would advise my friends to go, except to bear the gospel which so many are needing in all its

But I digress, or rather am anticipating. As our voyage drew on to an end, hope was buoyant; for we were having more than enough of the crowd and confinement of the steamer, and were losing strength, so that the prospect of soon living upon the land again, was very cheering. In much weakness, I stood upon the quarter-deck, and preached on Sunday the 23d. Mr. Johnson imparted to the passengers a great deal of instruction upon China and its evangelization, during the succeeding week, in a series of lectures, which were listened to with mark-

What an occasion is a long voyage at sea for crowding the mind with touching reminiscences of the past! Not for many years have I thought so much of my childhood and the tender associations of my early paternal home. I looked forward, also, to the future, and longed for the fulness of God, that I might give the gospel in power to the heathen and make their homes as happy as my former home had been. These internal reflections did not engross all my time. But I found time for the study of Ellicott, and the reading, with deep interest and pleasure, of the History of the religious Movement, called Methodism, so far as it appears in the two sizable volumes already written by Dr. Stevens. I deem it opportune that this work came to my special notice on the eve of entering upon foreign missionary work. For I believe it presents, in the plan and success of itsearly itinerancy, and conduct of its forming societies, one of the best lessons to all who are called to do pioneer work among a heathen, or a greatly backslidden people. This going from place to place as Paul did, and Wesley did, preaching Christ with power and then bringing | forward elders, probably from the native population in every church, they themselves having a general oversight of the new interests. and still extending yet further on their new aggressive work, seems to me, with my present information, a good ideal of missionary operation, which the young missionary would be unfortunate to lose sight of. Speaking of reading, it may not be amiss to say to those who were apprehensive of the effect of the voyage upon my wife, that she was able to read a large volume, a labor she has not done before for two

prove her physical strength, it did prepare her for mental labor in a gratifying degree.

It was not until much of the 25th day from New York had passed, that we arrived at San Francisco. Early Sunday morning, a week ago, we left the Orizaba and took a carriage to one of the superior hotels of this place. Never did breakfast taste any better. I thought I never saw one so good. Before church time, Mr. Cheney, pastor of the 1st Baptist church, and Dea. Parsons, formerly of Bro. Mathews' church in Gardiner, were present to give their hearty welcome, and direct us to places prepared through their own, and their brethren's hospitality. Bro. Cheney's sermon on "Times of refreshing," (Acts 3: 19) was decidedly refreshing to us at least, and we thanked God that he had preserved us, once more to enjoy not only the entertainment of Christian homes, but also for the privileges of God's sanctuary. Yesterday, Mr. Johnson and myself tried to

serve our Bro. Cheney by preaching. There is now only one Baptist church in San Francisco, and this enjoys the ministry of the brother I have mentioned, who came here in July from a responsible position in the city of Philadelphia. Since his acceptance of this pastorate, persons have united with the church, mostly letter. They have a fine sanctuary, provided with a charming organ, convenient baptistry, and large vestry. The brethren of the church are generally active co-laborers with the pastor Several of the main men are from Maine .-Three of the eight received yesterday, were from that State. But it is sad to learn that a thousand Baptists in San Francisco, have identified themselves with no church here! The churches of the East have members, or repre sentatives here, of whom they have reason to be proud, others who seem to have fallen down before Mammon. The Baptist church here is a noble one,-every Baptist in the place should ome to it,-and from its position and character bears a most responsible relation to the feebler churches of the State, and in fact, to the home missionary enterprise in general. They feel this, and also sympathize in the foreign work: for they give us God-speeds with a warm heart. and have lately sent a hundred dollars to help extinguish the last of the Missionray debt .-The city has twenty evangelical churches, and is well supplied with unusually able pastors; but there is great religious destitution in the State, and gospel ministers are needed in many a village, who shall give their undivided atten\_ tion to the service of the cause of Christ, re sisting the temptation to entangle themselves too much in the affairs of this life. Mr. Cheney has applied to our Home Mission Society n New York for six laborious pastors and evangelists for destitute places in California. For my part, I deem it highly important that at this juncture, they should, it possible, thrust some prime workmen into this field. And is it not true almost everywhere, dear brethren, that the harvest is great, but the real, wholly-engag-

ed laborers are few? This city is a marvelous monument of comnercial enterprise. It is but 10 years old, and during this period, has been mostly burned down three times, but numbers to-day, more than eighty-five thousand souls. The place is hilly and sandy. A third part is land made out into the bay. The buildings are mostly wooden, and seem hastily constructed. But some very thorough and costly private houses and public edifices have more recently been built, and things are fast assuming a solid and permanent appearance. The incomparable harbor shows an extensive command with tarrieve over this reat city without wonder. I count it a singular privilege of my life to have seen it. By route of steamers, this great Pacific emporium lies 5,500 miles from New York. It is 2250 miles from New York to Panama: thence 1450 miles to Acapulco, from which place it is 1800 to San Francisco. But [the time is not at all remote, in my estimation, when a railroad shall more directly connect us here with the Atlantic States. Indeed, a successful overland mail passes now twice a week between this city and St. Louis, and so promptly as to bring in news earlier than the steamers. A daily paper here says we may expect no more news by the steam-

As for ourselves, we have engaged passage already for Hong Kong in the clipper ship Southern Cross, and expect to sail to morrow. Our party is taken across to China for \$450. The whole expense from New York to China will not probably exceed a \$1000, \$200 or \$300 less than by the old route around Cape of Good Hope, and probably with a saving of a full

We entrust ourselves in the hands of God, once more to the waves. One of the China ships has very recently been burned at sea .-Many ills may slumber in our path, but of this we are sure that God watches over us, and His will shall be done, whether it be by our life or

THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—Various causes are tending to disturb the Established Church of England. Its worldliness, resulting from the connection of Church and State, the funds for its support exacted by law from its faiends and enemies, and the intolerant spirit it manifests towards all that dissent from its doctrines, are among the causes that indicate some change before many years. We find the following par-

agraph in the Advocate and Journal: The Morning Advertiser announces a large secession of clergymen who are about to form a new Church of England, to be called the Free Church of England. From sixty to seventy lergymen of the Establishment, all of them nguished for their evangelical views, and number of them popular preachers, met some days ago in London, from all parts of the country, for the purpose of concerting such measure as may give the greatest effect to the intended on purely conscientious grounds, some of them because of their objection to the principle of a religious establishment: others because of the prevalence of popery under the guise of Pusevsm in the Church, with the connivance of the bishops; and the rest because of both reasons

CONVERSION OF ROMISH PRIESTS IN IN-DIA.—It is interesting to witness the power of truth over the human heart, even under the most unfavorable circumstances. A correspondent of an English journal illustrates this in the report of the conversion to a more evangeleal faith of two who had gone to India probably to labor for the extension of the Romish

power. Writing from Calcutta, he says: The conversion of two Roman Catholic priests I have not mentioned in former letters s I thought it might be undesirable to speak of , but now there is no longer any necessity for silence. One of them, a Sicilian by birth, and formerly called Father Felix, has come down to Bishop's College. It is satisfactory to find that nothing is alleged against them, and that the Romanists themselves have to acknowledge

I wish to say a little more in regard to the Trinity. It is evident that the doctrine as it was stated in my last, is true or it is not. The Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, are essentially, and really equal and divine, or they are unequal and not endowed with the attributes of divinity. Let us suppose they are not equal, and how will the case stand then? The doctrine of the Trinity is objected to because of the difficulties which it involves. Will our difficulties be less if we reject the doctrine This is a fair question, and let us meet it fair-

BUNYAN'S CREED.

It is conceded that God the Father is infinite and divine; but it is denied that the Son and the Holy Spirit have these attributes. We hear this denial, and we ask what attributes have they if not these, or what do the terms signify? And we are gravely told that "the Son is a subordinate and finite being, or a mere human being, and the Spirit is merely an energy or an influence." And this, it is said, divests the subject of mystery and unreasonableness, and makes a very simple and rational thing of it. But is it so? May there not be a little that is difficult and unreasonable still? If the Son is a created and finite being, and the Spirit a mere influence, then there are some strange things ascribed to them, in the scriptures, and some strange conclusions to be drawn from these premises. Are we prepared

for these onclusions? We take for instance the formula to be used in baptism "Baptizing them in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,"this was the commission. Which means according to this theory, in the name of a God, of a created being, and of an influence. Does this appear more rational, or more impressive than to be baptized in the name of the triune

But again, in regard to Christ, if He is a reated and finite being, then He must be like her created intelligences, subject to the law progression, or He must be an anomaly in he created universe, without progression, and et less than infinite. Suppose we take the irst part of this proposition, and say that Christ s subject to this law of progression, that His whole intellectual and moral nature is in a state f advancement. Then the Savior whom we nave, is vastly superior to the Savior whom the postles and early Christians had, for He has been progressing for eighteen hundred years nce their time, and even our Savior with all his growth does not compare in majesty and night with the Savior, which future and remote generations will have offered to them. Now I confess I do not like such a conclusion. There something in it against which my intellect repels. I turn then to the other part of the propoition, and say, "Jesus Christ, the same yesterlay, to-day, and forever." But that does not elieve me of embarrassment. For if Jesus Christ is a finite being, and yet does not progress, then however exalted may be his powers ow, there is a period somewhere in the infiite future when the redeemed will surpass in knowledge and glory the Redeemer himself-For infinite progress must carry the soul beyond all that is fixed and finite. Now, to one of these conclusions it seems to me we must be riven, if the Son is not an infinite and divine being. And it also seems to me there is but lit-

tle to choose between them. Again, Cos our swo parties as heing a mediator betwing uage, "The same God, and see thirange between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." Now, to act the part of a mediator, one must neeessarily understand fully the grounds of difference between the parties, the extent of the wrong committed, and all the reumstances under which it was committed. He is presented on the one hand as a perfect man-" the man Christ Jesus." This fits Him to undertake mediation on one side. But if He is not divine as well as human, how can He be fitted for such work on the other side? He cannot comorehend the nature of the law which has been vio ated, the extent of the insult and wrong committed by such violation, nor the severity of the condemnation which is fixed as the penalty of that law. Hence He can be in no sense qualifiee to act as mediator on the part of God, however admirably he may be qualified to un-

In regard to the Holy Spirit, if it is merely in influence and not an intelligent and divine Agent, to what strange conclusions we must come. We take for instance, the address of Peter to Annanias, "Why hath Satan filled thine heart to lie to the Holy Ghost?" Strange that a man should lie to a mere influence Paul in speaking of certain things says, " God hath revealed them unto us by His Spirit; for the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God." How can an influence search all things, especially the deep things of the infinite God? Is there no difficulty to be met, if the doctrine of the Trinity be denied? Do we not rather multiply than lessen difficulties by such denial? The very attributes which are applied to the Father, are in the Scriptures applied to both the Son and the Holy Spirit, and if they denote that which is infinite in one ease, why not in the others. We should just as soon think of denying that we could prove the existence of God at all from the Scriptures as to deny that the three were essentially one, and yet each of himself intelligent and divine. What work has a Deity ever accomplished, that is not ascribed to the Son and to the Holy Spirit as distinctly as to the Father?

But again, to worship other than the true and living God, is forbidden, and regarded as idolatry. And yet Jesus is represented as receiving homage and worship both on earth and in heaven. Good men, the holiest of men have prayed to him, worshiped him during life, and then departed, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." And the proclamation from the divine throne was, "Let all the angels worship Him," And he who had the clearest vision of the heavenly world, represents the angelic hosts as ascribing to the Son the same adoration which they ascribe to the Father. "And I beheld, and I heard the voice of many angels round about the throne, and the beasts and the elders; and the number of them was ten thousand times ten thousand, and thousands of thou sends; saying with a loud voice. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and riches, and wisdom, (and strength, and honor, and glory, and blessing. And every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them heard I saying, Blessing, honor, glory and power be unto him that sitteth upon the throne; and unto the Lamb forever and ever." Jesus is worshipped, therefore, we repeat, on earth and in heaven. And if He be not God, then this is idolatry. And they who

say it is right to worship Him, are promoters of

idolatry. And hence the whole work of extending the gospel by the believers in the doctrine of the Trinity, in so far as that doctrine is concerned, is a stupendous work of evil. They are cursing the world by disseminating error and multiplying idolaters, instead of promoting truth, and increasing the number of devout worshipers of the one living and true God .-

For such a conclusion I am not yet prepared.

## PUBLIC WORSHIP.

SINGING. The proposition which we design to consider n the present article is this .- Our public religous services are deficient in the very particulars which can alone give value and power to Worship, and the wants of the Church and the world demand a change. In the present article we shall confine our attention to singing, as one of the elements of public religious Worship.

We assume at the outset that Worship, whether public or private, is the recognition of the Worth of God-the penitent and reverential communion of the soul with the Father of Spirits-the acknowledgement of His Holiness and Majesty, His Love and Goodness, His Justice and Might. It is simply the exercise of the right affections towards our Maker and of course is entirely a spiritual exercise. All outward expressions are mere forms, of no value and mere mockery, except so far as they give utterance to the full, deep feelings of the heart. Evidently this was the meaning of Christ, when he said,-" God is a Spirit: and they that Worship him, must worship him in spirit and in

It should be the design therefore of all religious services to turn the mind to God-to fix the attention upon heavenly things-to engage the worshippers not in an intellectual perception of Religious Truths, but in a spiritual appreciation of Religious Facts. Everything which distracts the mind from its earnest, secret communion with God, interferes with the act of true worship. Whether the man or the ceremony come prominently in view-whether the sound, the words or the adornings arrest and interest the mind, just so far does the service become a hindrance rather than an aid to devotion, and just so far does it fail to answer the requirements of true Worship. The mind should be alone with God, alone, even in the public assembly, and the services should be such as to increase the consciousness of God's presence, and we should therefore carefully avoid all that disturbs the solemn and reflective temper of mind necessary to such consciousness.

Now it must be evident to all, that onr form of Religious Worship on the Sabbath, judged by this standard, is deficient. It does not answer the needs of the times. It does not fill the eraving of the Christian heart. It does not tell pon the world. Dr. Bellows is responding to this feeling of dissatisfaction in the Unitarian Demination, when he calls for a New Church which shall take a firmer hold on men; and a thousand facts show that there is a sense of this feeling in the Christian Church. Some change is needed, but what shall that change be? What wants need to be consulted? By what means can these wants be satisfied? These are questions which we propose not to answer but to introduce for discussion in these articles!

Singing occupies a prominent place in all re-

ligious ceremonies. All religions make it a part

supplies an element which hristian worship by no other act. But who does not feel that the inging in our Sabbath service is the most heartless and unprofitable part of the exercise. The very general adoption of congregational singing within a few years, speaks most forcibly the sentiments of the Church. Choir music as a part of Religious Worship is a mockery and nothing more. It is a silly imitation of the heartless ceremonial of the Romish Church. The whole design of it is to make good music. and for this purpose, impenitent men and women are hired to sing in the House of God as they sing at the opera, and wicked men take God's name in vain even in the Sanctuary and on the Sabbath and with the approbation of the Church. Choir Singing is not Worship, unless the choir is composed of Christians, and then it may be classed with what is called Congregational Singing! What is called Congregational Singing we say, for we rarely see an instance of real Congregational Singing. In many churches they pretend to have it, where not more than a fourth or sixth part of the Congregation have any part or voice in the service, and for this reason many congregations having attempted it, have finally given it up in despair. Three things are necessary to make it successful. A large number of good singers, a loud-voiced leader, and a heavy organ. On these, the mass of the congregation can depend and follow correctly. But in many city and most country churches, these essentials are wanting and for this reason Congregational Singing seems to be an impossibility. If only a few are to take part in the exercise, of course they had better stand near each other and thus we get back to the But the question is, ought it to be that only a

few shall take part in the singing? Is anything accomplished by such an arrangement? We answer most decidedly, No!

What is the object of singing? Why does t occupy any place in Religious Worship? Because our very natures impel us to give utterance to our feelings. When we are happy we must laugh and when we are sad we must weep.-When our hearts are full we must speak and when we all have one feeling we long to speak altogether. And so soldiers have a battle-cry and conquerors break out in a shout of victory. Singing is the battle-cry of Jesus' army-the victory-shout of the Church. It is the universal sentiment of gratitude and joy, finding utterance in one common voice. It is true value and meaning are seen in some solemn. earnest prayer-meeting, when one voice begins a song of praise and every heart throbs with relief and every other voice joins in, and the words gush out freely and naturally, and the Church with one heart and one voice praise God! Then Singing is Worship! All cannot pray-all cannot prophesy in one short meeting, but every one whose heart is full of Jesus' love, must long to express his feelings, and to such singing becomes the vehicle of worship. Especially is this true of the Sabbath service. We cannot leave the whole expression to others: we must have some part in the worship, and not leave it all to the minister. The Episcopalians provide for this in their liturgical servce, the Methodists in their simple responses. We have no opportunity save in the singing, and worldly wisdom has deprived us of that. We said true worship was spiritual, but there must be some expression to it, at least in public | ed to take the place of the Messenger is already

more when he speaks aloud his petitions? Who does not enjoy a social meeting more when he takes part himself? Now, why have we deprived ourselves of all share in our Sabbath worship? Why do we give away to a few, a precious privilege that belongs to, and is need-

"But all cannot sing," it is objected, " and if they attempt to, it will only make discord and

But all must sing! The spiritual good of the Church demands it, and we had better have discord in music than discord in life. Music is not the thing to be aimed at-harmony is not the great essential. It is the words—the thought -the feeling that gives value to the exercise and when the heart is full and right before God, it will pay attention to the still, small voice of the Spirit and not to the discordant voice of fellow mortals. Of course, harmony s desirable and these two things should be sought in singing as a part of religious worship, -first and foremost, that all the congregation should sing, and second, that they should sing as well as possible. The first should always have the precedence, and yet in every hymn-book that has been lately prepared this order is reversed. It is useless to expect that any congregation will be able to sing at first sight a new tune or retain 50 or I00 or 200 fresh in their memory, yet our late hymn-books put each hymn with its own tune and thus restrict the singing to a few tunes or else throw it entirely upon a few of the best singers.

The remedy must be to bring the music down to the means-to be content with a very few tunes-sacrifice variety for the sake of harmony. This is the point where there would be most opposition but we are persuaded it is correet. Give us a few simple tunes, within the compass of every voice, and let us sing them over and over. What if the tunes do wear out -the worship will never wear out and a thousand sacred associations will cluster around them and make them precious as the tones of our mother's voice. It is a great mistake to suppose that variety alone gives pleasure. It is the tunes we have heard the most we love the best, aud it any Church will try this plan of selecting a very few tunes and singing them till they have become so familiar that every voice can follow them, we are convinced singing would be a very different thing from the cold, heartless exercise it is now, and one part of our publie worship would be restored to its true posi-

## INSTALLATION AT FARMINGTON.

We are glad to know that the Baptist church in Farmington has once more rallied around their ancient standard. They were visited and encouraged last summer by a Committee of the Board of the Miss. Soc., and resolved to make another attempt to open their sanctuary and obtain a pastor. The Master has smiled upon them.

The hearts of all the Church were united on Rev. Abner Morrill, and in answer to their call he became their pastor.

Bro. Morrill is a native of Maine, a graduate of Bowdoin College, and, being converted while in college, he first united with the Main St. Baptist Church, Brunswick. For several years he has been engaged in teaching in the Southwest, and in preaching also. There he was ordained to the ministry. Being desirous of the open approbation of brethren in his native Gospel, the church in Farmington called a council to consider the propriety of his install-

Leaving Waterville, Tuesday morning the 29th ult., where a large and interesting meeting of the Board was held the previous evening, we proceeded to Farmington. We were reimpressed with the exceeding beauty of the place, and with its propitious prospects for business, and as a growing center of population. We know of no rural center in the State that excels it in these particulars.

Tuesday evening religious services were held in the church which, by the way, is one of the finest houses of worship in the State, and in good repair. Rev. Mr. Knox preached a good sermon; and we felt that the Savior kindly manifested Himself to us,

The council met at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, and carefully examined the proceedings of the church with reference to Bro. Morrill's settlement, and then Bro. Morrill himself, as though the object were to ascertain his fitness for ordination. In each particular the examination was highly satisfactory, confirming the confidence and hope already reposed in him. In the afterneon the public exercises of installation took place in the following order.

Reading Scriptures by Rev. A. Felch. Prayer by Rev. S. Powers. Sermon by Rev. G. W. Bosworth. Prayer by Rev. S. G. Sargent. Charge by Rev. G. Knox. Hand of Fellowseip by Rev. A. Felch. Prayer by Rev. J. Morse. Benediction by the Pastor.

The choir aided in the services by animating anthems and hymns, and the love of Christ seemed to pervade the whole scene. It was a profitable and delightful occasion. We felt again set apart to the sacred work. We trust they may have the sympathy and prayers of their fellow churches, and speedily enjoy the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

## ORDINATION.

Agreeably to previous notice an Ecclesiastical Council convened with the First Baptist church in Camden, on Tuesday, Nov. 29th, to take into consideration the propriety of ordaining Rev. John Hemmingway as an Evangelist. After listening to the christian experience,views of christian doctrine, and call to the ministry, of the candidate, it was agreed to proceed to ordination in the afternoon of the same day. The sermon was preached by Bro. L. D. Hill of Thomaston, from Gal. 1, 6-9: Subject: The obligation of the Ministry to preach the pure Gospel. The ordaining prayer was offered by Rev. J. Kalloch: Charge by Bro. I. Leland, and Hand of Fellowship by Bro. A. S. Hemmingway, Bro. of the candidate. The services were all highly interesting, and we trust profitable to a large and attentive congregation .-Bro. Hemmingway labors at the present, very acceptably with the First Church in Camden. S. Estes Clerk.

THE CHILD AT HOME.—We have received the first number of this paper issued by the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, Boston. The New York Branch having decided to withhold the Messenger and Child's Paper from the Society at Boston, that Society is forced to publish its own papers. The Tract Journal designservices. Who does not eujoy secret prayer | well known; and in the Children's department, |

The Child at Home is all that can be wished It is furnished for fifteen cents for a single copy, ten copies for a dollar, and where one hundred copies are taken, at eight cents per copy. This Society is engaged in an excellent work; and as it gives to the people of every section of our land, the teaching of the Word of God upon both popular and unpopular sins, it meets a want that no other Publication Society in the country has as yet supplied. The friends of the slave who would know the opinions of good men upon this great evil of our country, will be able to obtain the publication's bearing upon the subject, at the American Tract Society Rooms, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

MESSRS EDITORS :- I have expressed a fear that the Christians of Maine generally are not doing so much as they ought to counteract the influence of the irreligious portion of the press, and that the Tract Society, with other benevolent organizations, had apparently, in some measure, overlooked our State.

One who ought to know, speaks in behalf of the Tract Society, and informs me that this seeming neglect was principally owing to two causes. 1st. The Directors at New York had left Maine, with the rest of New England to the oversight and management of the Committee in Boston. 2d. The pastors of Maine, as a whole, had not taken much interest in the subject of colportage and tract distribution, &c .-Pastors of Maine, how is this? We all know that however destitute a neighborhood may be of the means of grace, however barren of religious influences, they are well supplied with reading which does them no good, and which is making them, all the time, worse, instead of better; and before they can can be permanently improved much of this reading must be supplanted by better.

If evangelical Christians do not supply the

people with reading, Satan will. He and his allies are all good political economists,-they understand full well the great law of supply and demand. Let them enjoy the monopoly of supplying the masses with reading matter, and they ask no more. All the preachers of christendom may preach to the end of time, and Satan's influence in the world will remain almost unbroken. Day and night the engines go, the presses work, and every moment, thousands of pages are thrown off, the direct tendency of which is to deprave and destroy. Go where we may, on the high-ways of travel, or the by-ways of the wilderness, however thickly or sparsely settled the districts, however out of the way the neighborhood, and solitary the hamlet, anywhere and everywhere, we find abundance of the gaudy covered pamphlets and prints, with their sickening and depraving tales of robbers, and murders, and pirates, and elopements, and betrayals; the metropolitan weeklies, and other serials, as bad, or worse in their general tendency than those inferior daubs; notwithstanding some of them are sugar-coated with sermons pirated from Spurgeon, and gems stolen from Beecher, and Chapin, and other great lights of the intellectual and religous world; not to mention the millions of pages of directly infidel issues, and other errors fully as bad. In days of old, while men slept, the enemy sowed tares. Men-good men generallyare as much awake, and as active as ever they were; but still the enemy is up with, if not ahead of them. Pastor! how is it with that back neighborhood over there on the skirts of your town? that settlement in the gore, those scattered hamlets in the plantation? Saying nothing of the extensive regions, sweeping from the Provinces along Canada to the line of

N. H., and downward to the sea again. Perhaps, Messrs. Editors, you may begin to think by this time, that I must surely have the blues, and have looked only on the dark side of the picture. Perhaps I have; but I am not conscious of any bluish sensations at present.-I am sorry to know that many other portions of New England are as destitute of the means of grace, as any portions of our own State: still. more attention has latterly been given to those, in the way of colportage, &c., than has been bestowed here.

But I must ask pardon. When I commenced, it was to say a few words to Baptists, about the circulation of our own literature more particularly, and I am sure I have wandered sadly from my proposed aim, but I will try to come back to it in my next.

## STRAY LEAVES.

Calling on a friend recently, who possessed several choice geraniums, a member of the family give me a leaf plucked form one of them which was very fragrant, then another and and another, the fragrance of all which was different. At first, I admired one the most, and then another, at length, placing them together the blended fragrance of all was obtained, which was very pleasent.

Fit emblem I thought of the vicw we take of things about us, and with which we have to do. In our views of the qualities of human character, we sometimes admire this trait then another. not knowing which to esteem most highly; but when we view them all aright we admire them all. In a word, we admire the man, all the good qualities which he possesses, each for which we love, only make us love the man for what he is, and for what he does. There are many people who never take more than a onesided view of an individual, and if that does not suit them, all is wrong; the whole man is judged by that view. There are many people, and many things, which, had we only looked at them more than we have, we should have loved them more.

Often too, is it so with the christian and his views of the doctrines and ordinances of the Bible. At first one may appear the most lovely, or of the most importance, then another, but as he reads, and blends the whole, they are like the fragrance of many leaves. Beautiful separate, beantiful together. Often do we find the young convert at first admiring the mercy and the love which saved him-and no wonder that he should—as Mr. Spurgeon has said "Here is the starting point of love's race .-This is the rippling rill which afterwards swells into a river,-the torch with which the pile of piety is kindled. The emancipated spirit loves the Savior for the treedom which he has bestowed upon it." Well may he admire at first the mercy and love of God,-the fragrance of the first leaf which is plucked from the heavenly plants, in his christian experience; but as he reads and views still farther, he admires also the justice of God equally with his mercy. Then, all the duties of the christian, and all the doctrines of the cross, appear to him, revealing the mingled attributes and glory of Deity, and at first he hardly knows

"Which of the glories brightest shine The justice or the grace,"

but now all the doctrines of the Bible are dear

follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS: It may be interesting to your numerous readers to hear of the work of God in this region.

The little Church at Ashland is now enjoyhave been made glad in seeing backsliders reclaimed from the error of their ways and returning to their first love; and sinners are enquiring "what they must do to be saved."

The prospect looks bright for an ingathering of many souls to Christ.

Since its commencement, thirteen have been added-eight by baptism, five by confession of faith. Several more have been received, to follow their Savior in His appointed way. We request the prayers of the lovers of Zi-

on, that this region may be made glad and rejoice, and blossom as the rose. Rev. J. Parker Chapin, late of Wayne, has accepted the unanimous call of the Frst Baptist

church and Society in Leeds Center, to become their pastor, and has entered upon his labors with promising prospects.

We learn from the True Union that on the last Sabbath in Nov., five persons were baptized in Baltimore, and among them was a young lady entirely blind, whose religious experience is spoken of as deeply interesting. The same Va., in which 75 persons have professed con-

At Tippecanoe, Ind., Nov. 6th, Mr. Jacob Bacorn was ordained.

We learn from the Chr. Times that a new church was recognized at Somah, Wis, Oct.

Some of the English officials in India, through fear of offending the natives, often give their influence against Christianity and discountenance all efforts of the under officers to break through the power of Caste, or induce the Hindoos to embrace the Christian faith. The Friend of India gives the following illustration of this subserviency to Hindoo prejudices:

In a statement of the business of the Police offices in Madras for 1858, Col. Boulderson reported that the only disturbance in the city was consequent on the conversion of some natives from Heathenism to Christianity. The injustice and political danger of calling Hindooism by the name of Heathenism attracted the notice of Sir Charies Trevelyan. In the order of the Government of Madras in the Report accordingly, Colonel Boulderson is thus reprimanded: "The Commissioner will be informed, for his guidance, that the employment in public correspondence of the term Heathenism, as synous with Hindonism, has been proscribed This is not a joke—the passage really occurs.

The Southern Baptist Board ol Foreign Missions, have appointed Rev. T. J. Bowen. formerly missionary to Central Africa, pioneer missionary to Brazil. They have also sent two colored brethren as missionaries to Liberia.

During the twenty-one years of the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Kennard, in the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia, twenty-one have been licensed to preach the gospel by that churchone for every year.

THE PREMIUMS .- The Board of the Publication Society have appointed Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D., Rev. J. Wheaten Smith and Rev. George W. Anderson, as the judges upon the MSS. written for the Premiums offered by the Society. The examination will take place on the 20th of December.

GOTHOLD'S EMBLEMS: or invisible things understood by things which are made. By Christopher Scriver, Minister of Magdeburg in 1671. Translated from the twenty-eighth German edition. By the Rev. Robert Menzies. Hoddam, England: Boston, Gould &

This is a charming book. It contains food for the soul, and the devout will read it with joy. It is as the publishers remark "a matter of surprise that a work of such preeminent merit should have circulated in German homes for nearly two centuries, without finding an English translator." But we are thankful that it is at length given to the public in our own language. We know of no other book of the kind that can be compared with it in value. Indeed it is of a kind almost by itself. It comprises devout meditations of about a page each, upon a great variety of subjects, and shows how a spiritual mind will perceive something to awaken devotional feelings in visible and worldly objects. The mechanical execution of the work corresponds well with the matter which it contains. And taken altogether it is a most admirable work. If any of our readers have a pious father or mother or friend to whom they wish to give a book on Christmas or New Year's day, we commend to them Gothold's Emblems, as among the very best.

SERMONS preached and revised by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Sixth series. New York: Sheldon & Co.

This adds another to the volume of sermons preached by this remarkable young man .-That so many of each volume has been sold and read is proof of the interest which his writings create. A cold and severe critic may find much to condemn, but a devout heart will find more to approve. Spurgeon has great power in argument, and vigor and force in his style, but still his chief merits are not in these but in his fervent appeal to the conscience, the moral and religious nature of man. He meets his hearers on their own ground, and their own line of thought, and arouses and enchains their attention, making them feel that he is thoroughly in earnest, and that they ought to be in earnest in securing salvation. This volume is adorned with a beautiful engraving of the new and spacious Tabernacle they are building for his congregation in London.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG THE BAPTISTS: By David Benedict, D. D. New York: Sheldon & Co.

Mr. Benedict is widely known as a historian He has traveled extensively in this country and has had a larger correspondence than almost any man of our acquaintance. He is now advanced in life, yet in full possession of mental vigor. The generation with which he was | there has been arrested.

to him, because they all contain something of most acquainted and most active has passed away, and he here gives us many reminiscences which will be read with interest. The work is divided into five decades, or periods of them he will always leve to dwell, for he first ten years each, and the author gives sketches of learned them. They may, like some nearer | prominent men and prominent events in the denomination during each of these periods. He also intersperses the work with many practical suggestions drawn from his careful observation and protracted experience. Besides the history embraced in these decades the work contains an appendix of miscellaneous articles,which enhances its value. And we commend the volume to our readers, assuring them that ASHLAND, No. 11.—Bro. M. S. Howe writes | all who are interested in the increase and prous from this place under date of Nov. 21st, as | gress of the Baptist denomination, will find

much to interest them here. GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, JANUARY, 1860 .-We are sure the ladies will be pleased with this opening number for the year 1860. It is a pledge that those who subscribe for this monthly ing a blessed revival of Religion. Our hearts will obtain the worth of their money in engravings, to say nothing of the reading matter.

> We would call attention to the advertisement of Sanborn and Carter in another column. They have on hand a very large collection of books, especially in the department of History which they are selling very cheap. During these long winter evenings, what can be more pleasant or profitable for a family than the reading of some historical work?

## News of the Meek.

OUR CITY AND STATE. An inquest was held Monday, upon the body Saco Beach, an Indian of the Penobscot tribe, who came to his death, so it was decided by intemperance and exposure, sometime during the storm of Sunday and Sunday night, in Cape Elizabeth, near Portland Bridge.

The store of Messrs. B. F. and J. F. Brown at Dixmont Corner was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult. Circumstances, says the Bangor Whig, indicate that the store was robbed journal reports an extensive revival in Romney | was found open and nothing of a combustible of its valuables and then fired, as a window nature was known to have been in the store.

> in Eddington belonging to Mr. Ward. were entirely destroyed by fire. Loss about \$2500, in-The house of Abraham Andrews, of Frye-

Nov. 30th, a dwelling house and out-buildings

bnrg, was entirely consumed by fire on the 1st DEDICATION .- The new Freewill Baptist Church in Bangor was dedicated on Friday

#### night last.-The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Merrill of the Casco Street Church. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The only artisian well in New Hampshire has just been completed at the paper mills of B F. Martin in Manchester. It is siz inches inches in diameter, 200 feet deep, and cost \$1000. The Cape Ann Advertiser of the 2d inst. contains a recapitulation of the loss of Gloucester seamen and fishermen for 1859. It appears from this account, that five vessels belonging to that port have been lost during the present year, with all on board. Many officers and sailors belonging to the place have been lost in vessels sailing from other ports, so that the total number of Gloucester seamen and fishermen who have been lost the present year amounts to sev-

The tide of emigration into and through Aris is said to be very great. At Little Kock the steam ferry boat, though constantly running, cannot cross the wagons as they come, so that fifty or sixty may be seen on the opposite bank of the river. The Democrat says all the leadno roads of the State are lined with movers The greater part of this emigration is destined for Texas.

Asa A. Gore of Preston, Conn., died in that town on the 1st inst., at the age of eighty-one years and five months. He was the last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre, having been carried away, when a child, in his mother's arms. His father and all his relations but his mother were killed.

Col. Colt has given to the Italians in New York one hundred cavalry pistols to be sent to Garibaldi.

A DISASTROUS GALE.—The late gale on the Florida coast has put ashore full 14,000 bales of cotton. The insurance in Wall street New York, upon disabled ships and damaged cargoes, reaches \$1,000,000.

EMIGRATION FROM TENNESSEE.—The Chattanooga Advertiser says :- There have emigrated from East Tennessee and Cherokee, Georgia, to Arkansas and Texas, this past fall, at least five hundred families, and the end is not yet, as every day or so wagon after wagon with movers, may be seen plodding their way thitherward. Hamilton county alone has sent out forty families, and a number are now down with the moving fever.

John Brown's ancestor, Peter Brown, came over in the May Flower, in 1620; his father was a commissary in the war of 1812, and John Brown himself took part in that war. He comes legitimately, therefore, by his Puritanism

A letter from the physician of the Utica Asylum, of the date of November 28, states that Gerrit Smith was "greatly improved," and "is now quite himself."

MONUMENT TO WRECKED SEAMEN .- An appropriate and beautiful monument has been rected in the cemetery at Swampscot, on the spot where lie the remains of twelve men who perished by the shipwreck of the barque Telesco, of Portland at Swampscot, in January, This worthy object has been accomp'ished by Francis D. Little, Esq., of this city, one of the principal owners of the Tedesco. who contributed \$100, aided by the citizens of Swampscot, who gave \$60 more.—Adv.

Washington Irving leaves a large fortune to be divided amongst his nephews and neices. For the last eight or ten years he has probably received from his books alone an average annual income of \$20,000.

Senator Sumner has been chosen a foreign ssociate member of the French Society of Political economy at Paris. He is the first American on whom this honor has been conferred. Dr. Hayes, who accompanied the lamented Kane to the Artic region in 1853, proposes to undertake another expedition in the same direction, for the purpose of navigating if possible, the open Polar Sea which Dr. Kane discovered lying north of the highest latitude

reached by him in 1855. The brewery and dwelling house of Mr Jouse at Winona, Minnesota, were burned on the 18th ult.., and two little girls, aged seven and twelve years, daughters of Mr. Jouse, perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has abolished the law authorizing flogging in the State Prison. Mr. Goodwin, of Lowell who is chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the Prison, stated that not a blow had been inflicted there for nearly three years.

The stone which is to form the head of the steps on the South front of the Treasury extension at Washington, is 16 feet square, and over two feet in thickness. When dressed it will weigh about 40 tons. In its rough state its weight is over 80,000 pounds.

A large case filled with postage stamps, executed by a New York engraver, has been discovered in Havana, said to contain in value over \$100,000, and the party who brought them

Gov. Seward was presented, in Alexandria, with three superb Arabian horses, which will be shipped to this country. Two of them will be presented to the New York Agricultural

Society. The Philadelphia Ledger mentions a singular fact in connection with the recent coal-oil discoveries in Pennsylvania. In many places in the valley of Oil Creek the ground is covered with pits, hundreds and thousand of them evidently dug for the purpose of gathering oil, and at a period so remote that trees 250 years old are growing over them. The query is, by whom were these pits dug, and for what purpose was

THE DEATH OF WASHINGTON IRVING .-This distinguished author died at Irvington, his home on the Hudson, Nov. 28th. He had for sometime been in infirm health, and a letter from one of his fr end; states that ou the evening of the 28th he retired to his room about 10 o'clock, feeling more languid than usual, and complaining of pain in his side, hut apparently not more unwell than he had been for several months past. Just as he reached his room, and while his niece was near by, he suddenly fell, and in a moment was gone. A physician was soon with him, but no mortal aid could avail to bring him back. He was very nearly seventy seven years of age, having been born on the 3d of April, 1783. His father was a merchant in New York city, a Scotchman by birth, and his mother was an English woman. His life has been devoted main'y to literary pursuits and his works have had an immense sale.

The Boston Transcript states that a complete set of the London Times for the past thirty years has been presented to the library of the Boston Athenæum by Robert S. Sturgiss.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Fernando Wood was elected Mayor of the city of New York on Tuesday the 6th inst. The friends of law and good morals foolishly allowed themselves to be divided, and thus conquered by the leader of all that is vile in that vast but ill-governed city.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The First session of the 36th Congress commenced on Monday Dee. 5th. The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by the Vice President, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Gurlley. Forty-eight Senators were present. Mr. Mason, of Va., submitted a resolution, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the facts attending the late invasion and seizure of the armory and arsenal at Harper's Ferry. Mr.Trumbull, of Ill., gave notice that when the resolution came up he should move to amend by extending the enquiry to the seizure of the arsenal at Franklin, Me. Mr. Gwin gave notice of a Pacific Railroad Bill. The Senate then adjourned.

THE HOUSE -The House was densely crowded. The members were called to order at noon; the roll called, to which 231 members answered. The House then proceeded to the election of

a Speaker viva voce.

Mr. Houston nominated Mr. Sherman, of Ohio; Mr. Adrian nominated Mr. Davis, of Ind.: Mr. Haskin nominated Mr. Hickman, of Pa.; Mr. tevens no pinated Mr. Grow, of Pa.; Mr. Briggs nominated Mr. Botelier, of Va. The following is the first ballot for speaker: Sherman, 66; Bocock, 86; Grow, 43; Botlier 14; with various scattering votes. Mr. Grow then withdrew bis name, and often a prolonged and somewhat stormy debate on the Slavery question, the House adjourned without any election.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Prince Carignan having declined the regency of Centra I aly to which he was elected nominated Chevalia Buoncompagni who has accepted, and the king of Sardinia has approv-

The Emperor Napoleon disapproves of the whole proceeding, and has notified his disapprobation to the Sardinian government. Th Turin journals are unanimous in declaring that act. It is stated that Chevalier Buoncompagni had postponed his departure for Central Italy o assume the Regency. Parma, Modena, and Momagua have tendered their thanks to Prince Carignan for naming a substitute, and informed him that they accepted with gratitude the Regency of Buoncompagni.

The Paris Constitutional announces that the

French government has recommended the Cabinet of Turin to annul the expedient of the Regency, which it has delegated to Buoncompagni, as such a course would prejudice ques ions and encroach on the competency of the orthcoming Congress. The Congress to settle the Italian questions will probably assemble at Paris. The Congress will be composed of France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria Spain Portugal, Sweden, Sardinia, Rome and Naples. It is reported that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope in the Congress. No formal invitation to take part in the Congress, which is to be held December 15, has as yet been sent by France to England; but Count Persigny has been instructed to arrange the preliminary conditions with Lord John Russell. The formal and official invitations will be sent London from the Cabinets of Vienna and Paris simultaneously

SHANGHAE, Oct. 6 .- The Chinese government has repudiated its treaty with the United States. by refusing to open the ports of Suantopel and Tai-wan, as stipulated in that treaty.

Protestant clergymen are allowed to travel in Russia only under many perplexing restrictions, which amount, in fact, to a prohibition of anything like free movement. The surveying steamer Fenimore Cooper, has

been wrecked in Kanagawa Bay, Japan. All hands were saved.

The costly present to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, from the Maharajah o Cashmere, o a ashmere shawl tent, and solid gold bedstead of the value of seven hundred thousand dollars, has arrived at Windsor Castle, and was formerly presented to Her Majesty on the 4th ult.

ENGLISH COINAGE .- It is known that the Government intend to issue a new coinage of a bronze alloy, to replace the existing copper coinage; and the arrangements have advanced so far that in Manchester there have been constructed the engines to drive the stamping process to be used. Messrs. R. Heaton & Sons of Birmingham, who have executed all the copper coins struck for this country for many ears, and who also successfully competed for the execution of the new French currency issued by Napoleon III., are to execute the new coinage. It is estimated that two or three years at least will be needed for getting in and replacing the existing copper coinage.-Eng.

THE AMERICAN OPERATIONS AT SEBASTO-POL.—Mr. Samuel F. Holbrook of this city, in a letter to his pastor, dated Sebastobol, Crimea, Oct. 23, says: "We are quite busy in raising the big ships, and I assure you that it is hard We have raised eleven ships-of-the-line, and twenty-four smaller ships, such as frigates, corvettes, gun brigs and steamers," Another year will probably be required to accomplish the undertaking of the company.—Boston Jour-

The report of the ship Keystone, at Deal, England, from Musquash, New Brunswick, furnishes a good illustration of the uncertainties attending "a life on the ocean wave," in the brief history of Capt. Smith and three of the crew of the Rambler, who were landed there from the Keystone. The vessel in which they started was abandoned, and they were taken off by a ship bound to Quebec, which transferred them to barque Syphax, which in turn was abandoned. The crew were then rescued by the ship Queen, which afterwards received such damage that Captain Smith and crew were transferred to the Keystone, which crowned the arch of their triumph over difficulties, and safely placed them upon terra firma. rich in the experience which a passage across the Atlantic by the aid of five vessels, have af-

## ZION'S ADVOCATE AND EASTERN WATCHMAN,....FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1859.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

H. H. HASELTON, 179 Middle Street, Agent for the aptist Missionary Magazine and Macedon THE COLD STREAM QUARTERLY MEETING will be held with THE COLD STREAM QUARTERY MEETING WIN OF BOARD AND A BARRY OF THE BARRY OF

Waldo Minutes.—We are requested by Bro. A. Palmer, to state that the Minutes' of the Waldo Association for the churches in Belfast, Northpore, Searsport, Morrill, 1st Searsmont, Dixmont, and Frankfort, may be found at Bro. Poor's in Belfast. The Minutes belonging to the other churches of the Association may be found at the Quarterly Meeting in Windsor, or at China Postofflee.

THE OXPORD NORTH QUARTERLY MEETING will hold its next session with the Baptist church in Rumford and Milton at Abbott's Mills, the last Wednesday and Thursday in December; commencing at 10 o'clock.

JOHN MOODY, Clerk.

"I have no faith in quack medicines."—Nor have we friendly reader, but that friend of the sick man, the world-renowned Davis' Pain Killer, will never fail to relieve pain if applied according to directions, faith or no faith. Sold by druggists throughout the United States and British Provin-

More Testimony from the Clergy.

This certifies that I have used Perry Dayis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, brenchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Ress. J. AMES C. BOOMER.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son—Dear Sirs: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and leeming it an act of benevel use to the suffering. I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy.

Rey. EDWARD K. FULLER ng from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a sa and and
friettnal remady.

RET. EDWARD K. FULLER
This certifies that I have for several years used Davis's 
'egetable Pain Killer in my totilly, in several of those cases 
or which it is recommended, you did it a very useful famiy medicine

REV. A BRONSON, FALL RIVER.

#### MARRIED.

In this city, 23d ult, by Rev Dr. Webber, Mr. Ira F. Burn In this city, 23d ult, by Rev Dr. Webber, Mr. Ira F. Burnham, of Biddeford, to Miss Almira H. Townsend, of Portland. Also, same date, Mr. Albion Blake to Miss Susan McCannon, both of Portland. Also, 24th ult, Mr. Charles H. Leighton to Miss Lydia J. Ross, both of Portland. In thts city, 28th ult, by Rev. Wm. B. Hayden. Dr. Chas. Burr, of Worcester, Mass, to Miss Alba S., daughter of the late Dr. Albus Rea, of Portland.

In this city, 39th ult, by Rev. Dr. Chickering, Rev. Lyman White, pastor of the 1st Congregational church in Easton, Mass, to Miss Mary C., daughter of the late Rev. Carlton Hurd, D. D., of Fryeburg.

In this city, 29th ult, by Rev. Roger S. Howard, Mr. Jas. K. York to Miss Elizabeth A. Taylor, both of Portland.

In Kennebunkport, 30th ult, by Rev. A. F. Barnard, Mr. Hampden Fairfield, A. B., of Saco, to Miss Ellen K., daughter of the late Capt. Hovey Perkins, of K. indeen Fairneid, A. B., of Saco, to Miss Ellen R., daughof the late Capt. Hovey Perkins, of K.
in Amboy, Ill., 17th ult, Mr. Josiah Little, of Amboy to
s Mary A. D. Hussey, of Franklin Grove.
a Berwick, 27th ult, by Rev. John Hubbard, Mr. BrackHall, of Berwick, to Miss Mary A. Emery, of Wells.
in Weld, 24th ult, by Rev. A. W. Cummings, Mr. Nathan
ludkins, of Carthage, to Mrs. Rhoda D. Whitney, of W.
o. Mr. Wm. Francis, of Carthage, to Mrs. Achsah R. Holt,
Weld. of Weld.

In Hebron, Sept. 25th, by Rev. C. Parker, Mr. Milton Morton to Miss Mary E. Pratt, both of Hebron.

In Corinth, 24th ult, by Rev. C. P. Bartlett, Mr. Stephen M. Staples to Miss Emma C. Piersons, all of C.

## DIED.

In this city, 28th ult, Mrs. Catharine F. Clemence, aged 48 years, 2 months.
In this city, 27th ult, Marie M. G., daughter of the late James Kelsey, of St. David, N. B., aged 19.
In this city, 30th ult, Mrs. Lydia Merrill, formerly of New Gloucester, aged 77.
In this city, 2d inst, Mr. John Ayers, Jr., aged 47.
In this city, 3d inst, suddenly, Mr. Ezekiel Thurston, aged 75 years.

In this city, 4th inst, Miss Frances Baker, aged 66.
In Denver City, K. T., 16th ult, Augustine F. Gerrish, (of the firm of John H. Gerrish & Co.) son of Wm. and Sarah Gerrish, of Portland, aged 28.
In Oldtown, 9th ult, Mrs. Lydia Lunt, wife of Mr. John Lunt, aged 65. Her end, we trust, was that of the righteous. In Cornish, 29th ult, of typhoid fever, Charles Cyril. son of Rev. Cyril, and Susan S. Pearl, aged 15 years. "Write Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth," In Saccarappa, 13th ult, Eben Shackford, formerly of ortland, aged 67. In Norridgewock, 29th ult, Hon. Calvin Selden, in the 81st

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PORTLAND. TUESDAY, Nov 29 ARRIVED. Br stoamship Pohemian, Grange, Liverpool, 16th Brig Wm Crawford, Colburn, New York for Saco Sch Phenix, Hamilton, St George, N B, shooks. Sch Gen Peavey, Hunt, New York. Sch Floreo, Hall, Calais for Newport.

CLEARED. Br brig Homer, Crane, Hillsboro, NB; schs Windsor (Br) Roberts Walton; Belle, (Br) Marr, Hillsboro, NB; Com: merce, Mullen, Frankfort, St John Smith.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30. ARRIVED. Barque Albion Lincoln, Pinkham, Salem.
Port brig Terceirense, Dias, Rio Janeiro, Oct 6.
Brig Denmark, Rogers, Bangor for Boston.
Br sch Spitfire, Crowell, Newfoundland via Barrington

Br sch Spithre, Croweit, Newfoundland via Barrington, NS, fish.
Sch Adrianna, Blake, Vivalhaven.
Sch Matthew Kinney, (new) Ogier, of and from St George.
Sch Gloucester, Sterling, Monhegan.
Sch Montezuma, Stanley. Calais for Boston.
Sch Sailor Boy, Sawyer. Millbridge for Boston.
Sch Sailor Boy, Sawyer. Millbridge for Boston.
Sch Brocks, Hodgkins, Trenton for Boston.
Sch Griot, Mattida, Coombs, Bangor for Salem.
Sch Oriole, Spurling, Orland for Boston.
Sch Brier, Turner, Bucksport for Harwich.
Sch Valliant, Coombs, Frankfort for Boston.
Sch Frances Ellen, Ryan, Belfast for Salem.
Sch Orgon, Nash, Rockland for New York.
Sch Wm B Hersey, Baker, Gardiner for New York.
Sch Cherub, Bailey, Gardiner for New York.
Sch Diamond, Daily, Bath for Boston.
Ar 29th, sch Emma C Latham, Barnard, Tangier.

CLEARED. Brig Mansanilla, Dunning, Havanna, by Hersey, Fletcher & Co; schs Nautilus, (Br) Lake, Windsor; Georgia, Soule Alexandria, P Randall & Son. THURSDAY, Dec. 11

ARRIVED.

Sch Harriet, Herrick, Baltimore.
Sch Starlight, York, Philadelphia.
Sch Vintage, Coleman, Albany.
Sch John E Patten, Haskell, New York.
Sch Mary Ann & Caroline, Packard, New York.
Sch Sarab, Upton, Boston.
Sch George & Emily, Bennett, Boston.
Sch Elizabeth, Soule, Boston.
Sch Elizabeth, Soule, Boston.
Sch Star of the West, Alexander, Harpswell.
Sch Ruth Thomas, Perkins, Boston for Brooksville.
Sch Prolic, Kendall, Boston for Belfast.
Sch O E Dodge, Poland. Bangor for Danvers.
Sch Albion, Sparrow, Hampden for Boslon.
Sch Only Son, Eastman, Gardiner for Boston.

CLEARED.

ARRIVED. FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

ARRIVED.

Brig Trenton, Atherton, Philadelphia.
Brig Fannie, Ross, Boston.
Sch Virgin Rock, Wiley, Tangier.
Sch Wm Jones, Jones, Philadelphia.
Sch Julia Franklin, Lowe, Georgetown.
Sch Hurd, Pierce, Rockland for Richmond, Va.
Sch Medora, Rhodes, Rockland for New York.
Sch Gertrude Horton, Myers, Rockland for New York.
Sch Concordia, Flanders, Rockland for Boston.

CLEARED. Sch Madagascar, Lord, St George, N B, by N J Miller. SATURDAY, Dec. 3. Brig A J Ross, (of Searsport) Sweetser, Turks Island, 15th

tt. Brig Martha Washington, Anderson, Salem. Sch Ancona, Macomber, Franklin for Boston. Sch Eveline Treat, Dow, Bangor for Boston. Schs Frances, Cahoon, and Iowa, Nickerson, "Bangor" for CLEARED.

Br steamship Bohemian, Liverpool, by Edmonstone, Allen Co; brigs Sea Foam, Coombs, Havana, Greeley & Son: Jom Stewart, Williams, Matanzas, Rhynas & Starr. SAILED—wind N—Br steamship Bohemian. ARRIVED. SUNDAY, Dec. 4. MONDAY, Dec. 5.

ARRIVED. Brig Emeline, Eastman, Bangor for Carlestown.
Br sch Sword Fish, O'Brien, Hillsboro, N B, coal.
Sch Olive, (of Tremont) Dix, St George, N B, lumber.
Sch Lagrange, (of Ellsworth) Murch, St Andrews, N B.
Sch James Garcelon, Knight, Boston.
Sch Arboreer, Smith, Ellsworth.
Sche Susan Jane, Powers, and Centurian, Stanley, Calais for Boston.

r Boston. Sch Amassador, Freethey, Calais for Boston. Sch Sibel, Hammond, Gouldsboro for Bosion. Sch Fulton, Gordon, Franklin for New York. Schs Fairdealer, Whitmore, and Eliza Helen, Dyer, Frankn for Boston.

Sch Henry Clay, Blaisdell, Franklin for Salem.

Sch Capt John, Smith, Ellsworth for Flushing, N Y.

Sch Forrester, Murch, Ellsworth for Saco.

Sch Enchantress, Manchester, MiDesert for Boston.

Sch Henry Chase, Thurston, Deer Isle for Boston.

Fch Fairdealer, Devereux, Castine for Philadelphia.

Schs Pioneer, Haskell, and Alpine, Freethey, Bangor for

Boston.

Sch Castellane, Nason, Bangor for Boston.

Sch Daniel Reed, Coombs, Bangor for Marblehead.

Sch Geo Washington. Kendall, Bangor for Gloucester.

Sch Lurana, Smith, Bucksport for Boston.

Sch Squantum, Bray, Orland for Boston.

Sch Louisa, Nason, Belfast for Boston.

Sch Louisa, Nason, Belfast for Boston.

Sch Orgon, Arey, Vinalbaven for Boston.

Sch Joseph Baker, Wilson, Rockland for City Point, Va.

Sch American Chief, Pressey, Rockland for New York.

Sch Bill Baldwin. Staples, Rockland for New York.

Sch Excel, Ingraham, and Equal, Kalloch, Rockland for Boston.

Boston.
Schs Leo, Pratt, and Charlotte, Arey, Rockland for Boston
Sch Pilot, Snow, Rockland for Boston.
Sch Sea Serpent, Arey, Rockland for Roxbury.
Sch Neponset, Ingraham, Rockland for Salem.
Sch Hector, Duncan, Rockland for Portsmouth.
Sch Good Hope, Oliver, Wiscasset for Boston.

Sch Henry A Kennedy, Waldoboro for Boston.

LAUNCHED—At Newcastle, recently, from the yard of A Teague, a fine barque of 375 tons, called the HARVEST, owned by a company, and to be commanded by Capt Geo Austin, and will sail for Galveston in a few days.

At Phipsburg Center, by C V Minot, Esq. a sch of 63 tons, called the FLYING DUTCHMAN. She is owned by the builder.

Notice to Mariners. Coasters, Look Ont:—Coasters approaching Cape Poge Light will look out for a sunken vessel, her masts at present above water, Cape Poge Light bearing from the said wreck SEP by E. The wreck lies one mile or more from said light, with Edgartown Light bearing near SW.

Again—Coasters when passing to the East of Portsmouth, N. H. must beware of a ledge lying two miles SW by S from the "Spindie" on Old York Ledge, having less than six feet of water on it at the lowest tides, formerly understood by coasters as having ten feet of water. It lies in the track of coasters passing East and West.

OWEN PERSSCOTT. Coast Pilot

## OWEN PRESSCOTT, Coast Pilot.

Sch Lucy White, Hatch, of and from Rockland for New York, was towed into Edgartown 25th, having been in collision with sch Nourmahal, Crockett, (of and from Rockland for New York) Cape Poge bearing WNW 12 miles. The Nourmahal worked up inside of Poge and sunk in three fathoms of water. Adalbert Kendall of Rockland, Me, a seaman on the Nourmahal, jumped overboard during the collision and was drowned.

Sch Mussasoit, (of Frankfort) 96 tons, loaded with wood, bound for Salem, Mass, John F Campbell, master, Elas Holt, mate, Albert and Thomas Floyd, seamen, all of Frankfort, sailed from F 11th ult. Came out of Portland harbor at noon of the 24th ult. At 10 o'clock in the evening struck on the West Sister, so called, near the entrance of Portsmouth harbor. The vessel went to pieces soon after going ashore. Albert and Thomas Floyd started for the shore on pieces of plank, but perished among the breakers. Their ages were 23 and 16 years, and they were the only children their parents had to provide for them in old age. Albert Floyd leaves a widow. Those that were saved were taken off by Messrs Alpheus Blake and John Tobey, at the risk of their lives. The survivors are at Kittery Point, where they will be made comfortable until they can return home. The Seaman's Friend Society at Kittery has mad an appropriation of 330, to furnish them with clothing. Some friends in Portsmouth are doing something to aid the parents of the deceased seamen.

Sch Magellan Cloud, (of Sedgwick) Walker, from Bangor for Boston, with lumber, went ashore on Short Beach, Annsquam, about 3 o'clock AM, 5th. The captain and crew were rescued by the life boats, greatly exhausted. She is broadide on, full of water, and rolls heavily.

Brig Houlton, Macomber, of and from Bangor for Boston, with lumber to Dunbar & Soule, of Bridgewater, struck on the NE side of Deer Island, below Boston, between the gut und the first sea wall, about 3 o'clock morning of the 4th, during the thick snow storm. All hands were landed same norning in the life boat, under the d

cally destroyed. Brig War Eagle, (of Bangor) from Havana for New York, Brig War Eagle, (of Bangor) from Havana for New York, with a cargo of Sugar, having lost fore and maintopmast, but into Norfolk on the 28th ult, for repairs. The vessel is n charge of Mr. Hoyt, first officer, the captain, Stillman Brown, having died in Havana. The bodies of the captain and his son, Orrin, who also died in Havana, are on board, in metallic cases. The captain did not die of yellow fever. His widow and several children reside in Orrington, Me.—After the necessary repairs are completed, the vessel will proceed to New York.

## Advertisements.

WINTER HOME YOUNG LADIES.

YOUNG LADIES.

The next session of the Maine Female Seminary will commence on Thursday, January 5th. All the operations of the School family are conducted in one large edifice, the necessity of exposure in unpleasant weather being thus avoided. All the arrangements of the Institution are designed to promote the health and comfort of the young ladies, as well as their intellectual development and general culture. Ample facilities are afforded for insurrection in the solid and ornamental branches, and all at a reasonable expense.

E. P. WESTON, Principal.

Gorham, Nov 15, 4w

HELPS FOR SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Tables. In three volumes, Cloth. Price \$200.
CRUDEN'S CONDENSED CONCORDANCE. Price BROWN'S CONCORDANCE. Price 33 cents. LOCK'S COMMON-PLACE BOOK OF THE BIBLE.

BIBLE TEXT-BOOK, WITH MAPS. Only 25 cents. VIEWS IN THE HOLY LAND—pocket—25 cents. BIBLE DICTIONARIES. Various sizes and prices. BARNES'S NOTES ON THE NEW TESTAMENT. II OLUMES. Sold together or separately. Price 60 ents a volume.

Either Volume of these Notes will be sent, post paid, to to any person who will remit 75 cents

ENGLISH BIBLES, OF THE OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND LONDON

EDITIONS, Of Pulpit, Family, and Pocket Sizes. Those purchasing for the Pulpit, Family Use, Sabbath Schools, or presents, are respectfully requested to examine this assortment, which is one of the largest and best selected to be found in Boston, and embraces almost every size and variety of Bibles, and style of binding, with prices varying from thirty-five cents to Seventy Pollars.

31-tf. N. P. KEMP, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

## FRED'K R. HARRIS. Fashionable Hatter. and Dealer in all kinds of Furs,

No. 136 MIDDLE STREET. PORTLAND.

Furs altered and repaired. Hats and Caps made Bibles, Testaments, Sun-

day School, Theological, and Other Books, can always be obtained on the most favorable terms can always be obtained on the most justifiable terms by applying to the undersigned.

Clergymen and others desiring to select and purchase books for their Libraries, or for family and school purposes, published by uny House in the United States, can be accommadated without trouble by being explicit in their orders and accompanying the same with the cash.

U. D. WARD.

3m no. 39 115 & 117 Nassau St., N. York. THE PROGRESSIVE SPELLER AND DEFINER. A N ENTIRELY NEW COMPILATION, CONTAIN ING MORE WORDS IN COMMON USE THAN ANY OTHER SPELLER EXTANT.

By SALEM TOWN L. L. D., and NELSON M. HOLBROOK Adopted by the NEW HAMPSHIRE Board of EDUCATIO 25,000 copies printed and disposed of since its first issue

in March 1859.

THIS SPELLER AND DEFINER is desisned to accompany the Progressive Series of Readers by the same authors. It embraces not only all the requisites usually found in Spellers at the present time, but also much that is ORIGINAL and IN ISPENSABLE to a comprehensive and complete text-book in Spelling, being equally adapted to Primary, Grammar and High Schools.

The authors have already gained a world-wide reputation in the compilation of THE PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF READERS, which have been adopted within two vears and a half, in over tion in the compilation of THE PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF BEADERS, which have been adopted within two years and a half. In over TWELVE HUNDRED cities and towns in the New England, Middle, Southern and Western States; and we have yet to learn the first instance of dissatisfaction on the part of teachers or unbiased members of School B ands. In the State of Maine, this Series is in general use in over two hundred cities and to vis.

In New Hampshiee, this series so far as it was then issued, was acopted by the Board of Education in March 1857; and since that time the remainder of the series, including the Spellers, has been added to the authorized text-books of the State.

The Vernont Board of Education in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Lesislature, unanimously adopted the entire Series of Readers in December 1858, as the only text-books of the kind to be used in the public schools of the State for a period of five years. [The Speller was not then published]

The authors of this popular Series, and those who as sisted them in their compilation, are all eminent Practical Teachers, where years of labor, in the asgregate, amount to more than a century.

Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the following sums in the aggregate, amount to more than a century.

Copies sent by mail, on receipt of the following sums in Postage Stamps. Speller and Definer, 13 cis.; Primer, 13 cis.; First Reader, 25 cts.; Second Reader, 34 cts.; third Reader, 67 cts., Fifth Reader, 67 cts., Fifth Reader, 68 cts.; Speaker and Comm in School Reader, 88 cts.

BAZIN & ELLSWORTH, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston. FRANCIS BLAKE, 56 & 58 Exchange St., Portland Me, July 8-tf.

NOW READY! Dr. Warren's Great Work. "THE HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN," SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED WITH TWO

HUNDRED and THIRTY-SIX FINE ENGRAV-INGS, and eight superb COLORED LITHOGRAPH PLATES. The author treats on all the different systems of Medicine, ALOPATHY, HYDROPATHY, HOME-OPATHY, and ELECTIC or BOTANIC modes of practice—designed not only to show the REMEDY for each DISEASE, but how to PREVENT it—also explaining the LAWS of the CONSTITUTION and now to guard against the violation of them.

It must be admitted that there is no SCIENCE so ittle understood as that of PHYSIOLOGY and MEDICINE; and the importance of this work to MALES and FEMALES, especially to MOTHERS. s of inestimable value.

Mr S. WOODMAN has the Agency for the sale of this Book in this place, and will call upon the citizens to give them an opportunity to purchase if they wish.

47—3m.

## Advertisements.

To Sabbath Schools.

Report of State Convention, held in Port-These Reports are nearly ready for distribution. They have been published by the State Central Committee, at the direction of the Convention. The Committee have spared no pains to make it interesting, and worthy the cause. It will make about 100 pages in paraphlet form, and will cost about \$200 for 2000 copies, or ten cents each. The Committee are responsible for this amount, and they look to the Schools throughout the State to bear this expense. All schools who forward this subscription to S. B. HASKELL, Portland, Chairman of Committee, will receive an many suples as subscription will allow.

Please forward without delay.

Per Order.

Portland, Dec. 1, 1859. no 49 3t

GOOD NEWS FOR CHILDREN!

The Subscriber is publishing a most interesting series of Books for Children, ENTITLED The Percy Family, BY REV. DANIEL C. EDDY, D. D., 16mo. 63 cts.

A VISIT TO IRELAND. With sketches of Dublin, Cork, Belfast and other cities.
Excursions to the Lakes of Killarney, the Giant's
Causeway and other world-famed places,
with many charming Irish scenes, is ALREADY PUBLISHED.

The first volume, with BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS,

The second series, entitled Through Scotland & England,

WITH scriptions of the Highlands, Walks about Melrose escriptions of the Highlands, Walks about Melrose and Drybursh, Visits to Adhiburg 1 and other cities, A T ur down into England, with accounts of the People. Manners and Customs, Manufactories, Cathedrals, Castles and Cities, embracing much reliable information in very small compass, interesting alike to young and old, IS THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

Persons selecting Books for the Young cannot do better than to examine these beautiful volumes, which are finely illustrated. They will be found pure in morals, instructive and entertaining, and altogether unique and popular in their design.

Get the Percy Family for your Children. A. F. GRAVES, Publisher, 24 Cornhill, Boston



## WOOD'S LUNG BALSAM.

For the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup Hoarseness, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

This medicine is considered by those who havy used it, to be the most reliable and effectual of ane in use. A number of persons who for a long time have been afflicted with a hacking and harrassing ough, giving strong evidence of seated consump-tion, have by he use of the Lung Balsam, been retion, have by he use of the Lung Balsam, been restored to perfect health and strength.

Mr. Tollman Lowell of Phipsburg, says the Balsam has effected many most remarkable cures in his vicinity. Some of them being given up by the physicians as eases of incurable consumption.

E'der Joseph Wight of Otisfield, writes, "the Lung Balsam gives relief in every case."

Mr. Nathan Nutting of the same town, says it never fails to give immediate and lasting relief.

Mr Wm. Macartney of West Waterville, writes,
"The best evidence of its good medicinal properties
are, its sure and immediate relief in cases of colds

and coughs."

A gentleman at Kendall's Mills informs me that a number of cases in his vicinity where the symptoms indicated confirmed consumption had been cured by the use of the Lung Balsam, where other medicines the use of the Lung Balsam, where other medicines and failed of giving relief.

Mr George Melatire of Denmark, says it cured his little daughter of a severe case of Group, after he had given up thopes of her recovery.

Medicine et 121-2, 25 and Sold by all dealers in Medicine at 121-2, 25 and 50 cents per bottle, ac

Prepared by N. WOOD, No. 3 Deering Block, Portland, Me., to whom all orders should be addressed. Nov 29, '59 ly WHOLESALE BOOT, SHOE & LEATHER

STORE. THE subscribers have removed to the Spacious New Store (which we have leased for a term of years). NO. 50 UNIONSTREET, our doors from Middle Street, and directly opposite the rooms we have occupied for the past few months.

We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such Goods as are required for supplying

RETAIL SHOE STORES. and for Shoe Manufacturer's use, specially adapted to the Maine Trude. Particular attention will be paid to Our Manufacturing Department,

and none but the best of stock will be used, and the most faithful two kmen employed. Sizes will always be filled up for regular customers, of all kinds we make. Both of us, an our Clerss, have had mrny years' experience, and all throughly understand our business, and no pains will be spared to meet the wants of the trade in every reget. ery respect.
We have the agency for a new article of ELASTIC WEBBING for CONGRESS BOOTS, uperior in every respect to any heretofore offered, and coming into general use.

37 Particular attention will be paid to filling orders ATF Particular attention will be paid to filling orders received by mail, and any goods so sent that are not satisfactory, may be returned at our expense.

We have the test facilities for obtaining Kid and other stock and using large quantities ourselves, are as well prepared to fill orders for Custom Shops, as any other parties in Majner.

## es in matter N. B-We are Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in ditchell, a Metalic Tipped Bouts and Shoen. Dec 9-6m BREED & TUKEY. STANDARD READING

FOR WINTER EVENINGS.  $5000~^{\rm VOLS.~HISTORY~OF~ENGLAND,~and~GIB-}_{\rm BON'S~ROM~S,~12mo~size,~and~handsomely}_{\rm bound~in~muslin,~only~37\frac{1}{2}~cents~per~volume.}$ Almost an unlimited number and endless variety of ELEGANTLY BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Gift Books, Annuals, JUVENILES, EDUCATIONAL AND MISCELLAFN OUS BOOKS, n every department of literature, purchased at Auctions many of which will be sold at Auction prices. The as sortment and stock is larger by far than ever offered is Mains before, and affords a rare chance to make addition

DIARIES FOR 1860, In all the desirable shapes and styles of binding. 13 Papier Mache, Rosewood, and other Writing Desks. PORT FOLIOS, WORK BOXES, &c. &c., in most ele-SANBORN & CARTER.

HUNNEWELL'S Universal Cough Remedy! FOR ALL KINDS OF UNG & THROAT DIFFICULTIES, CHRONIC AND COMMON COUGHS, WHOOPING
COUGH. BRONCHITIS LOSS OF
VOICE, STOMACH DEBILITY
CAUSED BY COUGHS, &

NO.55 EXCHANGEST

PORTLAND.

HEART DISEASE. Large Bottles, 50 cts. Small Bottles, 25 cts. And the justly celebrated TOLU ANODYNE OR NEURALGIA, NERVOUS HEADACHE EARACHE, TOOTHACHE, GOUT, RHEU-MATISM, ST. VITUS DANCE, LOSS OF SLEEP, AND MINOR NER-

VOUS COMPLAINTS.

Price 50 cents per Bottle. These preparations being made by strict Pharmaeutical laws, sustained by testimonials perfect y re-table and within the reach of all, are, after eight years use in private circles, and having performed remarkable cures, offered to the public with that confidence in their curative powers that should war-rant all in making trial of them. Creulars, Testimonials, and every evidence to strengthen confidence can be found with all dealers, to which we ask particular attention, and on which we rely for approbation J. W. HUNNEWELL & CO.

6, 7 & 8 Commercial wharf, Boston, Gen'l Agents. GEORGE HUNNEWELL, 145 Water Street, Sole Agent for New York. Under the entire supervision of JOHN L. HUN-NEWELL, Chemist and Pharmaceutist. At Wholesale by W F. PHILLIPS, Portland, and

retail by all druggists in the city and country.

## Advertisements.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP For Children Teething,

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and so years, and can say in Con what we have never been medicine — NEVER HAS GLE INSTANCE, TO EF ly used. Never did we all are delighted with its terms of highest commen and medical virtues. We WE DO KNOW," after ten PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE Where the infant is suffer ton, relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administ than the relief will be found in after the syrup is administed than the relief will be found in the syrup in the syrup in the syrup in the syrup is a distinct to a syrup in the syrup is a distinct to a syrup in the syrup is a distinct the syrup is a distinct the syrup is a distinct to a syrup in the syrup is a distinct the syrup is a distinct the syrup is a distinct to a syrup in the syrup is a distinct the syrup is

THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the 02 child from pain, but invig orates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy 02 to the whole system. It will almost instantly re lieve

and overcome convulsions, or which if not speedily remedied, end in death. We set the Best and Suretied, end in death. We set the Best and Suretied in all cases of DYSEN. TERY AND DIARRHOGA It arises from teething, or would say to every moth from any of the foregoing or would say to every moth from any of the foregoing or would say to every moth from any of the foregoing or who has a child suffering complaints—Do not let a from any other cause. We er who has a child suffering the from any other cause. We er who has a child suffering complaints—Do not let a from the outside of the person of the per

WM. C. BECKETT. MERCHANT TAILOR. 137 MIDDLE STREET,

Full Stock of Goods! SUITABLE FOR FALL WEAR, Recently selected with much care by himself, in larger markets. Among these are LABRADOR, ESQUIMAUX.

CASTOR BEAVER COATINGS;

Choice French and German Broadcloths. Black and Fancy colors, from the finest and nicest in finish to the more common grades, and an exten-sive assortment of Goods for Business Coats.

PANTALOON STUFFS, of every desirable texture and color that the fashions of the season demand, or every day business renders needful, with a large assortment of

## call attention. Nov. 4-tf.

or Wedding. To all of which he would respectfully

Having had more than twenty years experience in selecting, puchasing and selling SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES, And having given my personal attention to this business I feel some coofidence in offering my services

to the Superintendents and Sunday School Teachers of New England, to aid them in selecting new, or

fully solicit orders from PASTORS, SUNDAY SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND OTHERS.

N. P. KEMP, Depository of the Am. Sunday School Union

ENGLISH BIBLES. OF THE OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND LONDON EDITIONS.

1750pp. Price \$6.50. Sold by all Booksellers

G. & C. MERRIAM.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

--- O F ---Pulpii, Family and Pocket Sizes,

FOR SALE AT No. 141 Washington St., Boston. FOLIO—Heavy antique binding, for the Pulpit. ROYAL QUARTO—Elegant antique binding, with fine steel engravings and clasps.

ROYAL QUARTO—Morocco, gil, with clasps.

"" engravi " " " plain.

PICA, 8vo.—Elegantly bound, with open clasp. " Full gilt, and plain moroeco.

SMALL PICA, 8vo.—Full gilt, and plain moroeco.

MINION, 24mo.—Richly bound in velvet, with morocco cases.
MINION, 24mo.—Richly bound in morocco, with gilt rims and clasp.

NONPAREIL, 16mo., REFERENCE—Full gilt, and plain morocco, with and without clasp.
PEARL, 16mo., REFERENCE-With maps and index, with and without clasp.

RUBY, 24mo - Bound in morocco and velvet, full gilt, with clasp.
PEARL, 32mo.—Bound in morocco and velvet, full gilt, with clasp.
DIAMOND, 48mo.—Bound in morocco and velvet,

full gilt, with clasp.

DIAMOND, 48mo.—2 vols. in morocco case.

PEARL, 32mo.—French morocco and plain clasp.

ENGLISH, 8vo., TESTAMENT—Very large print, for the aged.

FAMILY TESTAMENT AND PSALMS — With reference and notes.
BREVIER, 12mo., TESTAMENT AND PSALMS— Full gilt, and plain moroceo.
NONPAREIL, PEARI, and DIAMOND TESTA-MENTS, 15, 25, and 20 cents.
BIBLES—Cheap roan bindings, plain and with clasp,

Those purchasing for the PULPIT, FAMILY USE, Those purchasing for the PULPIT, FAMILY USE, SABBATH SCHOOLS, or for PRESENTS, are respectfully requested to examine this assortment, which is one of the largest and best selected to be found in Boston, and embraces almost every size and variety of Bible, and style of binding, with prices varying from thirty-five cents to FIFTY DOLLARS.

N.P.KEMP, No. 141 Washington St., Boston.

at 35 and 50 cents.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft ening the gums, reducing all inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC,

FALL PREPARATION!

Price only 25 cents ber Bottle.

H AS prepared himself to meet the wants of his customers, and those who may favor him in his line of business, by the reception of a

---AND---

Plain and Fancy, and all the usual styles of GOUDS for OVERCOATS.

Velvet, Silk, Satin, Valencia, Embossed and other Vestings, table fos Counting-Room, Work-Shop Assembly

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

of New England, to aid them in selecting new, or replenishing old Libraries. With special facilities for obtaining all publications suitable for Sunday School and Teachers' Libraries, issued either in Philladelphia or New York, and with the largest and most varied stock of religious literature, both for old and young, to be found in Boston, I respectfully calculated orders from

And will forward, as directed, any quantity of books And will forward, as directed, any quantity of books that may be desired, from which a selection may be made—within a reasonable time—and whatever may not be wanted can be returned at my expense. In a few weeks I shall issue a classified catalogue, which will be of great service to all whose duty it is to make selections for Sunday School Libraties, which will be sent gratuitously to any person who may order it. may order it.

No. 141 Washington Street, opposite Old South Church, BOSTON.



It was only a word, Which the crowd never heard, But it fell en the ear, of a weary one near, And that heart heat anew."

There was only a smile, How could it beguile. And light that hour, with such magical power? Bright and beautiful things It was only a tear."

Which fell silently there, ut then it was shed, by pale poverty's bed, And sad hearts sang again, Half forgetting their pain. As a child wept alone .-

But it nursed back to life, heart-buds crushed in the strife And they blossom tc-lay, Sweet as violets in May, The laurels we bind.

Would seem cold and dead, was there no warm light shed, By the glance which approved From dear ones who were loved. . The wearisome toil, By the low midnight oil:

mbered no more, when from thoughts hidden store

Gems their radiance impart, And heart answers to heart A smile, word or sigh, Is a treasure close by We may scatter them wide, on the world's stormy tide,

And such wealth which we give,

Costlier gifts may outlive. How bereft of its cheer. Would life's pathway appear, Thro' this sin stricken earth, had not sympathy birth ?— O, except the Divine,

## MISCELLANY.

"THE PEARL."

"Doctor, I have called to talk with you about our Maude; she does not seem at all well."

"Indeed! I am surprised to hear that, madam; (the doctor had met her in company the evening before;) pray, what seems to be the difficulty ?"

"I am sure I can't tell, only that she is very unhappy. She is so restless and miserable at times that I am half crazy about her; then she will recover her spirits, and be as brilliant as ever-though I do not doubt that she often conceals her real feelings when it is possible, for our sake. You know what a good, affectionate child she is, doctor!"

"Yes, ma'am," said the doctor evidently

"I am sure," continued Mrs. Huntly, "that her father and I do all that we can to amuse her and make her happy. I can think of nothing else, indeed, and this morning her father told her to go and select the most beautiful set of pearls she could find in the city, in hopes that it would interest her-but I fear it will

"There is one pearl of great price, madam; if she could get that "-

"O, I assure you, her father would not mind the price at all, doctor, if Maude were only pleased," interrupted Mrs. Huntly. "You do not think there is anything the

matter in the region of the heart, do you, ma'am?" suggested the doctor. "The heart? O mercy, doctor! how you trighten me! If I thought Maude had the

heart disease, I should despair entirely;" and Mrs. Huntly looked almost as pale as the white rose she held in her hand. "I do not mean to alarm you, my dear madam," said the doctor, repressing a smile. "I

only meant to inquire whether possibly Maude might not have formed some attachment which she might fear would not meet your approbation. I have known many such cases." "O," said Mrs. Huntly, "I am sure it is

nothing of that sort. She seems to dislike almost her particular admirers. I wish she would fancy some one, it might interest her."

"Would she not like to travel?" "We have been abroad for six months, you know-it was all the same. We do think seriously, though, of a trip to France this winter. to see what a winter in Paris would do for her -that is, if you advise it."

"I will call this afternoon, and see what I can make of her case, and then tell you." And Mrs. Huntly took her leave with a feeling of

relief and hope in her heart. The doctor was an old and dear friend, and she knew he would take a father's interest in her beloved, her idolized child-on whose existence she had lived ever since her birth—than whom she had no higher, holier thought.

The doctor called, according to appointment, and found Mrs. Huntly alone in her luxurious parlor awaiting his arrival. "Maude knows of your coming, doctor," she said ; "I was almost afraid to tell her of my call on you, but she is so sweet-tempered always, I knew she would not be angry. She only smiled sadly, and said, Poor mama, it is dreadful for you to be so worried about me. How ungrateful I must seem! but, indeed, I can't help it.' Now I will send for her."

Maude soon came into the room, a slight, but very lovely girl of twenty summers. Beautiful she was, to an attentive observer, for her face, though not strikingly handsome, was peculiarly sweet and earnest-now a look of gloom overshadowed it, sad to behold in one so young and

"My dear child, I am sorry to hear that you are not well," as he led her to a seat. "I am well in body, doctor, I suppose, only I

don't feel light-hearted and happy. It seems very strange, when I have everything in the world to make me so!" and the soft blue eyes filled with tears.

"In the world! that is the whole secret, I fear," thought the doctor-"everything in this world, nothing in the other."

"My dear," he said, "I am very busy this afternoon, yet I wish to see you some time. Get into my barouche, and drive with me awhile, and we can talk while riding. Come, the air will do you good."

Maude did not want to go-she wanted to go into her room and cry, but she could not resist her mother's pleading look, or the doctor's quiet earnestness-and she went. After some time she succeeded in overcoming her reserve, and it seemed a relief to unburden her heart to her

"I am sure I don't know what causes it," she said. "but I feel such a distaste for everything around me. The most beautiful books and pictures and music, which I formerly delighted in, have lost all charm for me. I can't endure the sight of the splendid finery which poor, dear mama heaps upon me. I loathe the most

go into society at all."

"But is there nothing in which you take any interest?" "Yes," said Maude, "my birds and flowers are some pleasure to me yet, and there is one thing I hardly know how to tell you of, it is so

very strange, but in church, when we are going over the service, and come to the words, Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable offenders,' it seems beautiful to me to repeat it-it seems as if it were the expression of my own feeling; but then I know they are meant for people who are very wicked, and are not Christians, so it can't be for me to say only in Church, of course, but I don't see why it should be in our prayer-books at all."

The doctor raised his heart to Heaven for direction, and the right words to speak. "My child, why do you not think those words

apply to you at all times? I feel that they do Maude raised her eyes in wonder to his face.

'To you, doctor, to you?" was all she could Ycs, to me. Though I may seem upright in my intercourse with men, I am a 'miserable offender' in the sight of a pure and holy God, who demands of us the homage of our whole

hearts. Do you think you have given Him yours?" "I am afraid not," said Maude, in a musing tone. "I am afraid that I have thought very little about Him. He has seemed too high for me to reach in thought. Do you think I have offended Him very much?" she asked anxious-

"I am afraid you have, my child, grievously. He has told you to live for Him, and you have lived only for yourself."

"I love my parents and friends, and give money in charity," said Maude: "is not that

right?" "Yes, but not enough. You have not loved them 'in the Lord,' as He has told you to do. He has given you birth and education in the midst of love and wealth-He has watched over you with tenderest care every moment of your life, yet you have never truly thanked Him, never sought to find out His will, that you might do it."

"But, doctor, how can I find out His will? No one ever told me about it. I asked Mr. F. once what 'miserable offenders' meant, and he gave me the answer I mentioned a while ago." ', God," continued the doctor, " has given us His will-commanded us to obey it-promised us life and peace if we would-threatened us

with His anger and eternal death if we disre-Maude looked up in alarm. "What, then, shall I do?" she asked, anxiously.

"'Believe on the Lord Jesus, and thou shalt be saved," said the doctor, solemnly. "My dear child, do you never read your Bible?"

"Never, except in church, sometimes. I did not know that I ought to. What a dreadful thing it is," she continued, "to live in such ignorance and neglect of God! But I will do so no longer. How can I best learn His will, and what ought I to do, doctor?"

The doctor put his hand in his pocket, and took out a little Testament well read and marked, his constant companion in his daily drive Take this," he said, " and read it diligently. and may the Holy Spirit, who, I trust, has already breathed upon your soul, showing you the vanity of all earthly pleasures, lead you into all truth, and give rest unto your weary spirit. And remember, my child, that you must pray without ceasing, for the help and forgiveness of God through Jesus Christ our Lord-not only in the words of another, but express your own want in your own words-do you understand

"I do not rightly know, but I hope I do in part. Christ, you spoke of Christ, the Savior. I feel as if he was what I wanted. O, I am so glad I came with you! I hope I shall vet find peace and joy."

A new life opened to Maude. She read of the perfect law, and knew that she had broken it-she read of the crucified One, and felt that she could trust Him. She found the "pearl of great price." She joined herself to the people of God, and felt that her home was with them. Her parents grieved to see her renounce the gay world, though they rejoiced in her happiness. But at length she had the joy of leading them in the path of life-even to the feet of the Savior .- Watchman and Reflector.

BREAD-MAKING IN SPAIN.

Finding myself about two leagues from Seville, in the picturesque village of Alcale de Guadaira, but commonly called Alcala de los Panaderos—or bakers—as almost all the bread consumed in Seville is made there, I determined to learn how it was made. No traveler who ever visits the south of Spain, ever fails to remark, "How delicious the bread is!,' It is white as snow, close as cakes, and yet very light; the flavor is most delicious, for the wheat is good and pure, and the bread well kneaded.

As practical demonstration is better than hearsay or theory, I would not content myself with the description of the process of breadmaking, but went to the house of a baker, whose pretty wife and daughter I had often stopped to look at, as they were sorting the wheat, seated on very low stools in the porch of their house. It was a pretty picture; their dark sparkling eyes, rosy cheeks, and snowy teeth; their hair always beautifully dressed. and always ornamented with natural flowers from their little garden in the back ground: their bright-colored neckerchiefs rolled in at the top, showing the neck; their cotton gowns with short sleeves; their hands scrupulously clean, and so small that many an aristocratic dame might have envied them; surrounded by panniers filled with wheat, which they took out a handful at a time, sorting it most expeditiously, and throwing every defective grain in another

basket. When this is done, the wheat is ground between two large circular stones, in the way it was ground in Egypt two thousand years ago, the rotary motion being given by a blindfolded mule, which paces round and round with untiring patience, a bell being attached to his neck, which, as long as he is in movement tinkles on; and when he stops he is urged to his duty by the shout of "arre, mula," from some one within hearing. When ground, the wheat is sifted through three sieves, the last being so fine that only the pure flour can pass through it; it is of

a pale apricot color. The bread is made of an evening; and after sunset I returned to the baker's and watched his pretty wife first weigh the flour, and then mix it with only just sufficient water, mixed with a little salt, to make it into dough. A very small quantity of leaven is added. The

trouble of kneading, they put as much leaven or yeast, in one batch of household bread, as in Spain would last them a week for the six or eight donkey loads of bread they send every

night from their oven. When the dough was made it was put in sacks, and carried on the donkeys' backs to the oven in the center of the viliage, so as to bake it immediately it is kneaded. On arriving there, the dough was divided into portions weighing three pounds each. Two long narrow wooden tables on trussels were then placed down the room, and to my surprise, about twenty men came in and ranged themselves on one side of the tables. A lump of dough was handed to the nearest, which he commenced kneading and knocking about with all his might for three or four minutes, and then passed it to his neighbor, who did the same, and so on successively till he had kneaded it, when it was as soft as new putty, and ready for the oven. Or course, as soon as the first baker hands the loaf to his neighbor, another is given to him, and so on till the whole quantity of dough is successively kneaded by them all. The baker's wife and daughters shape them for the oven. Some of the loaves are divided into many smaller ones, and immediately baked. The ovens are very large, and not heated by fires under them; but a quantity of twigs of the herbs of the sweet marjoram and thyme, which cover the hills in great profusion, are put in the oven and ignited. They heat the oven to any extent required; and as the bread gets baked the oven gets gradually colder, so the bread is never

They knead the bread in Spain with such force that the palm of the hand and the second joints of the baker's fingers are covered with corns; and it so affects the chest that they cannot work for more than two hours at a time. They can be heard from some distance as they give a kind of guttural sound-ha, ha-as they work, which they say eases the chest. Our sailors have the same fancy when hoisting a

I have kept a small loaf of Spanish bread for several months in a dry place, and then immersed it in boiling water and re-baked it, and I can assure my readers that it was neither musty nor sour .- London Paper.

PATHER STRONGARM AND THE GOOSE.

A fine old man was Father Strongarm, a strong and hearty as if he were only twentyfive, although white hair hung down from under his broad gray hat, curling almost to his shoulders, and the smile on his face, that was ready to beam on every child he met, was too quiet for a young man. It was he that in winter gave us the most and best apples, whose maplesugar in spring we liked best, who never scolded us for running over his hay in summer whose house was full of spinning-wheels, old clocks, etc., which he never used, and kept-so we used to think-on purpose that we might play with them.

But the one thing for which I now most admire him, was his habit of teaching us something from everything we saw, and doing it in such a pleasant way that we never felt as if we were taking a lecture. No wonder we children called him father! No wonder we loved to be with him!

One day in March he was carrying corn to the mill. It was somewhat cold and cloudy: but that did'nt prevent the little ones from going with him. Beside him sat a little girl, and on the sacks behind him, the boys. The road lay along the bank of the winding mill-stream, and just before the mill came in sight we saw a single goose, wite and plump, sailing around in the water as easily as if she were carried with the water without effort.

"I should think," said the little girl, "that goose would be uncomfortable enough when she comes out of the water, all wet, and on a day like this!"

"But she will not come out of the water all wet," said Father Strongarm. "Why, I don't see how she can come out at

all then.' "As soon as she comes out the water will run off, and leave her as dry as before she went in. Water doesn't soak into her feathers as it does into your dresses "

"Last Saturday," said one of the boys, "I poured a whole pailful of water on a goose, and didn't wet her a bit." "I wish I were so," said the girl, stroking her

dress and looking at the sky. "A great many children are like geese," said Father Strongarm. "I have seen boys who are sent to school by their parents, who have sla'es, and books, and paper provided for them, and everything done to help them to learn. But iustead of improving their time, they spend it in staring around the room and whispering, and then, when the end of the term came they knew nothing. Advantages and opportunities made no more impression on their minds than water

on a goose's back! "And I have seen little girls, whose parents wished to have them neat and tidy, and gave them many cautions about it, who would lay their playthings, books, and clothes all tumbled in a heap, and give themselves and their mothers a great deal of trouble. Caution had no effect on them.

"And I have seen boys who had been careully taught their duty at church, at Sabbath schools, and at home, but who took no pains to do what they ought any more than if they did not know it. And I have seen children who have been told how to treat their playmates so as to make their company agreeable and make others love them; but who were obstinate, surly, and teasing, so that nobody wished to have them around. Instruction ran off from their minds just as water runs off a goose's back.

And some persons read books, and forget what they read before bedtime. Some go on errands, and forget what they went for. Some, when a matter has been explained to them, must have it explained again the next day.-Whenever you see any such persons, think of the goose in the water, and be careful not to be like her yourselves."-Observer.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF PORTLAND,-Mr. Howitt gives the following interesting

anecdote of the Duke of Portland: The Duke found that one of his tenants, small farmer, was falling, year after year, into arrears of rent. The steward wished to know what was to be done. The Duke rode to the farm, saw that it was rapidly deteriorating, and the man, who was really an experienced and industrious farmer, totally unable to manage it, through poverty. In fact, all that was on the farm was not enough to pay the arrears. "John,"

me-and it is only for my parents' sake that I | whole lump;" but in England, to avoid the look over the farm a little." 'As they went along, "Really, said he, "everything is in a very bad case. This won't do. I see you are quite under it. All your stock and crops won't pay the rent in arrear. I will tell you what I must do. I must take the farm into my own hands. You shall look after it for me, and I will pay your wages." Of course, there was no saying nay; the poor man bowed assent. Presently, there came a reinforcement of stock then loads of manure; at the proper time, seed and wood from the plantations, for repairing gates and buildings. The Duke rode over frequently. The man exerted himself, and eemed really quite relieved from a load of care by the change. Crops and stocks flourished; fences and out-buildings were put into good repair. In two or three rent-days, it was seen by the steward's books, that the farm was paying its way. The Duke, on his next visit, said "Well, John, I think the farm does very well now. We will change again. You shall be tenant again, and, as you have now your head fairly above water, I hope you will be able to keep it there." The Duke then rode off at his usual rapid rate. The man stood in astonishment; but a happy fellow he was, when, on applying to the steward, he found that he was actually reentered as tenant to the farm, just as it stood in its restored condition. I will venture to say, however, that the Duke was the happier man of the two.

WHERE THE GOLD IS.

Tom Jones was a little fellow, and not so uick to learn as some boys; but nobody in the lass could beat him in his lessons. He rarely missed in geography, never in spelling, and his arithmetic was correctly done; as for his reading, no boy improved like him. The boys were fairly angry, sometimes, he outdid them so. "Why, Tom, where do you learn your lessons? You don't study in school more than the other boys." "I rise early in the morning, and study two hours before breakfast," answered Tom. Ah, that is it. "The morning hour has gold in its mouth."

There is a little garden near us, which is the prettiest and most splendid little spot in all the neighborhood. The earliest radishes, peas, strawberries, tomatoes, grow there. It supplies the family with vegetables, besides some for the market. If anybody wants flowers, that garden is sure for the sweetest roses, pinks and "all sorts" without number. The soil, we used to think, was poor and rocky, besides being exposed to the north wind; and the owner is a busy business man all day, yet he never hires. "How do you make so much out of your little garden ?" "I give my mornings to it," answered the owner; "and I don't know which is more benefitted by my work, my garden or me." Ah, "The morning hour has gold n its mouth."

William Down was one of our young converts. He united with the church, and appeared well; but I pitied the poor fellow wh n I thought of his going back to the shipyard to work among the gang of loose associates. Will he maintain his stand? I thought. It is so easy to slip back in religion—easier to go back and his Savior. Two years passed, and instead of William's losing ground, his piety grew brighter and stronger. Others fell away, but not he, and no boys perhaps, was placed in more unfavorable circumstances. Talking with William one evening, I discovered one secret of his steadfastness. "I never, sir, on any account, let a single morning pass without secret prayer and reading of God's word. If I have a good deal to do, I rise an hour earlier. I think over my weak points, and try to get God's grace to fortify me just there." Mark this. If you give up your morning petitions, you will suffer for it; temptation is before you. and you are not fit to meet it; there is a guilty feeling in the soul, and you keep at a distance from Christ. Be sure the hour of prayer broken in upon by sleepiness can never be made up. Make it a principle, young Christian, to begin the day by watching unto prayer. "The morning hour has gold in its mouth;" aye, and something better than gold-heavenly gain .-Child's Paper.

RAINY DAYS.

"Into each life some rain must fall." Sunshine is very beautiful, and all young hearts revel in it; but it is never so lovely as when it wraps the earth in a robe of light, after a period of storms. It is not natural for youth, with its bright hopes and ardent energy, to rejoice in the day which is curtained by a leaden sky, and fringed by the dripping rain.

Yet I would plead for a rainy day. It brings with it quiet home-pleasures, which should endear it to those whose chosen resting place is by the fireside. It gives space for thought and reflection, for looking inward upon our own hearts, which cannot be enjoyed, when the flashing light, the [sapphire sky, and all the golden glory of a sunny day, are dissipating thought, and wooing us to enter the great world without. It brings the members of the family closer together, and unites them by a stronger tie. The little daughter of a fashionable mother once said to me, on a dull and lowering day, I do hope it will rain fast this afternoon?"\_ Why?" "Because, if it rains, mother will stay home with us, and I can get her to dress my doll." Music never sounds more sweetly than when, between each dying chord, the low patter of the rain upon the roof comes in for

an accompaniment. What is more musical than the rain itself? How it dashes over your head, and drifts you along to dreamland, when at night its countless performers take up the song of the stars! How it taps at your window panes with its crystalline fingers, and wakens you to earnest effort in the morning! How sweet the ripple of melody which it stirs in the brook when the drops from above, meet and shake hands with the drops that are sleeping below! How soft the lullaby with which it falls into the upturned chalices of the thirsty flowers!

A rainy day is very favorable for the reading of old letters. There is a charm in a bundle of faded letters, paper and ink alike vellow with age, that the most enchanting book and the

brightest picture fail to impart. You remember when the "little four leaved folio," was put into your hands, like an angel missive, each word throbbing with affection. Parhaps the hand that traced your name, with those little fond love words attached to it, has turned to dust in the grave. Perhaps, the blight of misunderstanding or harshness has fallen between you, and the page-you are reading comes back to you like the echo ot forgotsays the Duke, as the farmer came to meet | ten love. Perhaps, the tiny missive is the first brilliant assemblies—they seem like nothing to Scripture says, "A little leaven leaveneth the him as he rode up to the house, "I want to link in a chain that has bound your heart with some kindred heart, and which cannot be broken till death touches it with its icy wand. You could not read those faded pages when the sun was glaring in, and laughing at your sentiment; but the sky is in mourning, and the tearful clouds are full of sympathy.

Our lives are better for the rain that falls in to them. They who have known no sorrow have never felt the honey dropping balm of consolation. We are nearer heaven after the ministry of grief. As the rain drops gently from the skies, so may all things lovely and of good report fall into our human hearts, - Christian Intelligencer.

UTAH.—Mines of silver and gold, previousy known to exist in the valleys on the eastern lope of the Sierre Nevada, have turned out so rich and productive, and the district so extensive-two hundred miles in length, that a stam pede thither from California has already com menced, and will, i tis thought equal that to Frazer river. Nor does this intelligence seem to rest on mere report, for large quantities of silver ore continue to arrive at San Francisco for shipment to Europe, while the dirt at on of the gold districts yields from \$500 to \$2500 To estimate properly the vast importance of this news, we must bear in mind that these mines of silver and gold are in the territory of Utah, now under the dominion of Brig ham Young and his Mormon hierarchy. These mining discoveries, therefore, will afford the means of solving the Mormon problem. Without changing any of the county divisions as they now stand, the territory must fall into the hands of patriotic citizens of the United States and be relieved of the domination of rebels and outlaws. Thus providential interposition i about to do for us what the national government has been unable to do; for these mining discoveries must be regarded, by every Chris tian man or woman, as truly providential at this time. By the time another congressional election is to be held, there will be people enough in Utah to defeat the Mormon cand date, and give his place to an enemy of Brig ham Young and his despotism .- Exchange.

WHAT IS NEEDED .- We need for our dwellings more ventilation and less heat: we need more out-door exercise, more sunlight, more manly, athletic, and rude sports; we need more amusements, more holidays, more froliand noisy, boisterous mirth. Our infants need better nouishment than cclorless mothers can ever furnish, purer milk than distilleries can manufacture; our children need more romping and less study. Our old men more quiet and earlier relaxations from the labors of life. All men, both young and old, need less medicine and more good counsel. Our cties need cleansing, paving, and draining. The Asiatic cholera, the yellow fever, the plague, and many other fearful epidemics are called the opprobria of our art, and our fellow-citizens npbraid us with the feebleness and inefficiency of our resources in staying their fatal progress. When will they learn that although we do not fail to cure these maladies, the more precious secret of prevention is in our possession, and has been for these many years ?- Exchange.

ENGLAND'S ENTERPRISE.—The great British nation is, in matter of energy, not a why behind the times, nor has Young America any reason to boast. A line of steamers has al-ready secured the trade of Liberia and this West coast of Africa. A company has just been formed to run a line of steamships between Milford, Haven, a very commodious port in the south-west of England, and Rio in Brazil, by way of Portugal and its islands. Of this company, the brother of the King of Portugal i President, but it is formed by English capitaltwo steps than to advance one. Ah, well, we England has "roped" the trade of the great ists, and operated by English capital. Thus South American Empire, a trade of itself to maintain a nation of merchants.

To PAINT NEW TIN ROOFS .- Scrape off the resin as clean as possible, and sweep the roof. Wash it with strong soda-water, and let it remain until a shower of rain has fallen upon it Give it a coat of pure Venetian red, mixed with one-third boiled and two-thirds raw linseed oil; the second coat may be any color desired. The soda-water dissolves the resin remaining after scraping, and it destroys the greasy nature of the solder and that of the ew tin, so that there will be sufficient "grip for the paint to adhere firmly. The pure Venetian red is one of the most durable paints for metallic roofs, but is often rejected on account of its color. The above mode of painting will set aside this difficulty.

Boiling Potatoes.—Not one housekeeper out of ten knows how to boil potatoes properly. Here is an Irish method, one of the know. Clean wash the potatoes and leave the skin on; then bring the water to a boil and throw them in. As soon as boiled soft enough for a fork to be easily thrust through them, dash some cold water into the pot, let the potatoes remain two minutes, and then pour off the wa-This done, half remove the pot-lid, and let the potatoes remain over a slow fire till the steam is evaporated; then peel and set them on the table in an open dish. Potatoes of a good kind thus cooked, will always be sweet, dry and mealy. A covered dish is bad for potaoes, as it keeps the steam in, and makes them

A pleasant anecdote is related of the deceasd Robert Stephenson. In a professional talk with Brunel, the latter expressed great dissatisfaction with the treatment received from his contractors. Stephenson answering that Brunel suspected people too much, the latter en-gineer replied, "I suspect all men to be rogues ill I find them to be honest men." "For my part," returned Stephenson, "I take all men to be honest till I find them to be rogues." "Ah! then we never shall agree," quoth Brunel. Never," said Steph enson.

The Caucas of Tiflis announces the submission of 150 princes and heads of tribes on the right flank of the Caucasus. These new subcts of the Emperor of Russia have engaged deliver hostages, and to establish then the localities which shall be assigned to them by the Russian government; but General Philson, who received the delegates from the tribes in question, has postponed till the Spring the ceremony of taking the oaths and their intallation in their new encampments.

The youngest son of the Viceroy of Egypt, ousson Pacha, who arrived some days ago in Paris from London, notwithstanding his extreme youth, speaks several European languages; he is accompanied by an English governess, a French physician, and a numerous A very valuable discovery has just been

made in Algeria of a tree which grows in great abundance there, and which has the property of dyeing a most beautiful black, so that it will advantageously replace sumac, nutgalls and othhas taken out a patent for the dye. The Chicago Journal says that on Thursday

evening, the 17th inst., thirfy fugitive slaves ar rived there-five from the vicinity of Richmond Va., twelve from Kentucky, and thirteen from Missouri. They are now all safe in Canada. The thirteen from Missouri were sold to go down the river the very day they started. STARCH POLISH .- Take one ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of white wax; melt and run

t into a thin cake on a plate. A piece the size of a quarter dollar, added to a quart of prepared starch, gives a beautiful lustre to the clothes, and prevents the iron from sticking. SCARLET ON WOOLEN .- For two pounds of goods, take two ounces cochineal, two ounces ream of tartar. Boil the dye fifteen minutes, then dip in the goods, and air until the color

suits. Color in brass or copper. A river, having a slope greater than ten inches to the mile, has its current so accelerated as to destroy its banks. In such cases the water spreads over a large surface, and the current is a constant succession of rapids and pools.

Advertisements.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY ---PORT-LAND DISTRICT. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. On and after Monday, June 20, 1859, Trains will un daily (Sundays excepted), as follows: Leave Portland for Island Pond, Montreal, and Juebec, at 7.15 A. M.

Leave Portland for Island Pond at 1.15 P. M. Leave Portland for South Paris at 5.05 P. M. Leave Island Pond for Portland at 7.30 A. M., and Leave South Paris for Portland at 6.10 A. M. Trains leave Montreal for Toronto and all points Vest, at 7 A. M., and 7.30 P. M. The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

GEO. KEITH, Gereral Manager.

S. T. CORSER Superintendent. S. T. CORSER, Superintendent.

PORTLAND, SACO AND PORTSMOU" H RAILROAD. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Commencing November 7th, 1859.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Station, Caol Street, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Portland for Boston at 8 45 A. M., and 2 30 Leave Boston for Portland at 7 80 A. M., and 2 30 . M. Leave Portsmouth for Portland at 10 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M.

Freight trains leave Portland and Boston daily. SACO AND BIDDEFORD TRAINS
Leave Portland for Saco and Biddeford, at 7 30 A.M.
Leave Biddeford for Portland, at 9 30 A.M.
Leave Saco for Portland at 9 40 A.M.
Thise trains will take and leave pos engers at way Freight trains leave Port and and Bosten daily.

JOHN RUSSELL, Jr., Superintendent.

Portland, Nov. 5, 1859.

H. PACKARD No. 61, EXCHANGE ST., PORTLAND nas on hand a full assortment of Sabbath School, Library, and Theologat the lowest cash prices. Books

GROVER & BAKER'S NEW AND ELEGANT FamilySewing Machines. 495 Broadway, New York. 18 Summer Street, Boston.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., sell the two best Machines in use. One makes the Shuttle, or Lock Stitch—a stitch well adapted )<del>18688888888888888888888</del> or sewing goods that are not to be washed and iron

ed; the other is a new Machine, making the Cele-Brated Grover & Baker Stitch; or, The Lock Stitch that is Locked. 

This Machine is a great improvement upon al previous Machines for family use. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR SANBORN & CARTER. Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers,

AND IMPORTERS. 55 Exchange Street, Portland, PUBLISHERS of a full Course of PROGRESSIVE TEXT-BOLKS for Schools, Academies, and Col-leges, and many MISCELLANEOUS WORKS of

permanent value.

In addition to their own Publications, they offer an extensive and full Stock of American and Foreign Books, in every department of Literature—com-School, Law, Medical, Theological, Scientific, Mircellaneous, and Juvenile Books. OUR connection and especial arrangements with

arge Manufactories, give us unequalled facilities for urnishing at LOW PRICES— PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAINS of the Standard old and many new and original styles and patterns. We are satisfied that our stock of *Room Papers* is the largest, and variety best selected of any ever offered in Maine. The prices are less and terms more liberal tuan can possibly be of-

Letter, Note, Billet, Bill, Cap and Legal Cap Papers, and Buff, white, Opaque, Embossed and Legal ENVELOPES,

Of every desirable Quality and Finish.

The particular attention of Country Merchants and Travelling Booksellers is called to this WRAPPING PAPERS on the same terms as at PRINTING AND BINDING, of every descriprchants, Teachers, Lawyers, Cler gymen, and the Public ge SANBORN & CARTER,



WM. P. HASTINGS, SERAPHINES & MELODEONS 89 Federal St., Portland. These instruments took the FIRST PREMIUM

State Fair, held at Augusta, 1858, and are fully warranted to be superior in FONE, STYLE and FINISH. E. W. Dunbar, of Nobleboro, is my agent.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!! WOOD! WOOD!

GREENE & LEAVITT SMITH'S WHARF, Commercial St, Keep cosntantly on hand the following kinds of COAL: Hard Sugar Loaf Leihgh, Broad Mountain, Black Heath.

Mezelton. ALSO THE ORIGINAL FRANKLIN COAL, From Lykens Valley, which they will deliver free from slate or dust at the LOWEST PRICES! Also the Best quality of wood NB. we attend to the weighing of the Coal

NEW STYLES FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY GOOD

WALTER CORY Nos. 52, 54, & 56 Exchange st. PORTLAND. Offers his friends and the Purchasing Public, at Extremely low prices for CASH, The Largest And Richest Assortment of

Furniture and Upholstery Goods, Ever offered in the State-consisting of ch, Medium and Low Priced Drawing Roo and Parlor Furniture: Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Painted

CHAMBER SETTS.

A full and complete Assortment of Looking Glasses, Mattresses, Feathers &c. &c. HOTELS furnished, at the shortest notice, with very style of Furniture and bedding SHIP'S CABINS AND STATE ROOMS fitted up the best manner, at the shortest notice. \*\*\*Having unequalled facilities for manufactur-ng, I am prepared to furnish every variety of House Furnishing Articles, For Cash-at Prices that defy competition.

American Temperance Life Insurance Company.

HARTFORD, CONN. Organized on the Mutual Plany CAPITAL, \$100,000. ce may be effected in this Company at Blank forms of application, books explaining the operation of this Company, together with the rates and regulations and annual reports may behad of

42 - tf

EDWARD SHAW, Agent, 102 Middle Street

Advertisements.

SIXTEEN REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING

WORCESTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY I. Because it is a new and fresh work, every one of the words and subjects contained in it having been independently and carefully reaxamined.

2. Because it is the most complete and elaborate Dictionary of the English I anguage ever published.

3. Because it comains nearly twenty thousand words and meanings not to be found in any other single Dictionary.

onary.

4 Because i gives the correct mode of spelling and 4 Because I' gives the correct mode of spelling and of pronouncing words, and presents, in cases of dispute or of doubt, the different methods and opinions of all hose who have given special attention to these subjects.

5. Because, in the Origin and Derivation of Words, it is more accurate than any other English Pictionary, presenting, in cases of uncertain y, the opinions of all minent philologists and scholars.

6. Because the grammatical forms and inflections of words Pie given more fully than in any other English Dictionary. Because its definitions are complete, accurate, and Because its definitions are complete, accurate, and motes, and amply supported by citations from the best thors, both ancient and modern; not only aptly illusting the significations, but also constituting a rich lection of the maxims and gems of the language 3. Because it contains more than eleven hundred sepate articles on 83 nonymes, in which the distinctions tween more than five thousand synonymous words are curately and concisely stated, and illustrated by short dwell-chosen examples.

9. Because it is illustrated by about fifteen hundred mirably executed wood cuts, drawn expressly further and well-closen examples.

9. Because it is illustrated by about fifteen hundred admirably executed wood cuts, drawn expressly for the works, and inserted in their proper places in the pages.

10. Because, in Natural History, Science, and Art, it not only includes accurate descriptio, and definitions of objects, words, and terms before known or used, but also of those recently discovered, invented, or in roduced.

11. Because, in words of old English, in local and provincial words and expressions, both English and American, in phrases, in mode n words and significations, in technical and commercial words and terms, tris far more complete than any similar works.

12. Bec use there are numerous notes scattered throughout the volume, cot atning rare, valuable, and interesting information on various important subjects, as well as critical remarks on the orthography, the pronunciation, the etymology, the grammatical form and construction, and on the peenhar technical, local, provincial, and American uses of words.

13. Because it contains copious pronouncing vocationaries of Geographical and Proper Names, a full collection of Phrases and Quotations from Foreign Languages, a Key to the Pronunciation of Classic it and Scripture Proper Names, and a complete list of Abbreviations used in writing and printing.

14. Because it contains elaborate, intelligible, and practical treatises on the Origin, Formation, and E-ynnoclogy of the English Grammar, and other important subfects.

15. Because all the subjects included in its various total dispersion of animar, and constraints absects.

15. Because all the subjects included in its various is paraments are treated with good faith and strict impart ality towards all men and all sects.

16. Because, by subser bing for the book, you will betain the Library Edition, printed on exira fine paper, and beautifully bound in half Turkey Morocco. Specimen copies may be seen at our bookstore.

The price of the Library Edition, which will be ready or delivery in Novemb r next, will be \$7,50, and those desirous of obtaining a copy will please send their names to

HICKLING, SWAN & BREWER, 131 Washington St., Boston.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, NEVER DEBILITATES.

Tis compounded entirely from Gums, and use of the LIVER INwill cure Liver Comtacks. Drawn

use of the LIVER INwill cure Liver Comtacks, Dyspepsia,
Summer Comry, Dropsy, Sour
Costiveness, Choira Morbus, Cholera
lence, Jaundice,
es, and may be used sucry Family MediHEADACHE. (as its thousands can testify.) in HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if spoonfuls are tak-

attack.

Att who use it are giving their testimony MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER. Price One Dollar per Boitle.

SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

in any climate.

The Family Cathe had active Cathartic W which the proprietor has he FAMILY CA-

that different Cathartics act THARTIC PILL has, with due reference to been compounded from a table Extracts, which act alimentary canal, and are es where a Cathartic is rangements of the ness. Pains in the Costiveness, Pain the Whole body, frequently, if neglected, ver. Loss of Appesation of Cold over ness. Headache, or all Inflammatory Children or Adults, Partifier of the Blood flesh is helr, too numerous ment. Dose, 1 to 3.

nesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertise-ment. Dose, I to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Ca-thartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D. 325 Broad way, New York.

WM. F. PHILLIPS. Portland, Me.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and NFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CUR. ED, the Hacking Cough in Con-UMPTION. BRONCHIES, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RE-LIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCH-IAL TROCHES or Coug, Lozenges. " A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c. Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Bos "Have proved extremely serviceable for HOARSE-NESS" Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York. "Most salutary relief in BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from Cold." Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis. "Effectual in removing Hoarseness and irritation of the Throat, so common with Speakers and Singers." Prof. M. Sfacy Johnson, Lagrange, Ga. Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me. Rev. E. Rowley, A. M., President Athens College, Tenn. Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box. Also, Brown's Laxative Tr ches, or Cathartic Lozenges, for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Headache, Bilious Affections, &c.

Nov.4 -- 6m. H. G. NEWTON, MD Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,-No. 12 WIL Practices on the ECLECTIC SYSTEM: Adopting t e most improved modes of treatment.

TF Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treatedby THE ZION'S ADVOCATE.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. At No. 82 Exchange Street, -- Portland. TERMS .- \$2,00 per annum; from which 25 cents will be deducted if the subscription is paid before he commencement of the year.

ANY MINISTER who will obtain for us three w subscribers, and forward the amo subscription for one year in advan , shall receive a copy of the paper for that time, gratis. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

No agent of this paper is authorized to depart from our published terms in any arrangement with subscribers.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, whether on busi ness or otherwise, should be addressed, post paid to Zion's Advocate office, No. 82 Exchange Street Port The advertisements of Academies and High Schools, which contain no extended programme bu only the usual short notice of the commencement o a Term, will be inserted for \$2,00 a year—paid at

ne time, and IN ADVANCE.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rate. AUTHORIZED AGENTS. J. C. White, Agent for Bangor and vicinity
J. R. JORDAN, - - - Ellsworth.
C. HAMLIN - - - - Augusta.